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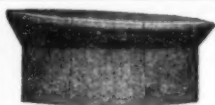
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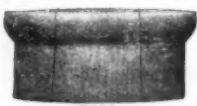


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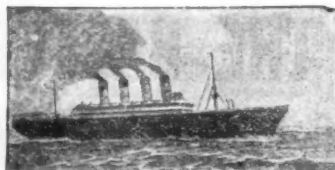


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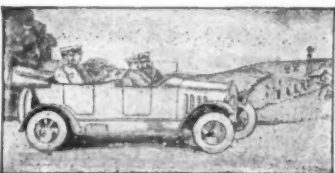
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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TO ESTABLISH A NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I suggest the following draft of a bill for the creation of the Naval Reserve, to become effective at the end of the present war. It is not intended to replace the Regular Navy, but to work in conjunction with it.

All officers and men in the Naval Reserve Force and the Regular Navy who have performed active service during the German-American war, or who may serve in the U.S. Navy after the war, may be transferred, upon their application, to the Naval Reserve Force, with highest rank or rate that they held during the war. They are to be eligible for promotion in the N.R.F. after undergoing such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. All present branches of the N.R.F. to be amalgamated into one. Its members are to perform one month's intensive training each year and are to be eligible for call to active service in case of war or any other national emergency. This force is not to replace or in any manner reduce the personnel of the Regular U.S. Navy.

When performing active duty, they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed the corresponding rank or rate of those in the Regular U.S. Navy. While on inactive status, they shall receive two and one-half per cent. of their active pay for each year or fraction thereof of active service; after four years' active service shall receive ten per cent. of active pay; after six years, fifteen per cent., etc.; after thirty years' active service seventy-five per cent., at which time the increase ceases. No officer or man under any circumstances to receive more than seventy-five per cent. of active pay when not doing active duty.

Officers and men not to be retired until they are sixty-four years of age, unless physically disqualified. At sixty-four they will be compelled to retire. Upon the retired list they shall receive two and one-half per cent. of their active pay for each year or fraction thereof of active service. The maximum pay on retirement shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of highest active pay, and then only to be received after thirty years or more of active service.

The advantages are: Unification and the amalgamation of all branches of the Reserve Force into one establishment. The cost of its personnel will be not more than twenty per cent. of the Regular Navy. It will give the country a permanent Naval Force, all the members of which have had training.

It embraces many measures that are said to have been advocated by the Secretary of the Navy and the members of Congress; also includes, or is in line with, laws now in existence. The members of this Reserve, being connected with both the Navy and civil life, will diffuse knowledge and create an interest in the Navy such as has never been known heretofore.

The proposed bill seems to be economical and useful, and I believe that it will be popular with both the Navy Department and the personnel of all branches of the Naval service. Now seems to be the opportune time for its introduction, while the members of the Naval Reserve are in the Service, and not wait until they are discharged, scattered throughout the country, and lose a certain amount of interest in the Service. The bill discriminates against no one; it gives the same advantages to the Regular as to the Reserve; it offers many opportunities to the personnel of the Navy heretofore unknown, and entails little or no cost to the Government.

NAVY.

VOLUNTEER PRISON LEAGUE.

Volunteer Prison League, Volunteers of America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For years your readers have shown me a very kindly and generous interest in the little children of my boys in prison, and I want this year, especially, to appeal to their sympathy, for the need is as great as ever. The prison-shadowed homes are very sad places at what should be the children's happiest season. Every Christmas I have tried to play Santa Claus's partner in these homes; and bring real Christmas gladness to hundreds of little ones.

May I ask your readers to remember this work and to send their gifts of money, clothing, or toys addressed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city. This year I want my plea to have special urgency, because I am far away in France striving to bring a message of cheer to the boys of the American Expeditionary Force.

The Volunteers of America is a duly incorporated society, and our treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended. Believe me, Very cordially yours for God and country,

MAUD B. BOOTH.

THE CHAPLAIN'S FUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The American Library Association is furnishing books for my regimental library, as it does to the Y.M.C.A. and other organizations doing work in the camp. But recently I received, in reply to a request for current magazines, the following reply from a librarian of the A.L.A.: "After much discussion our headquarters at Washington finally agreed to provide current magazines for each of the Y.M.C.A. and K. of C. buildings, but no provision has been made for providing these magazines for other recreation rooms in the camp. Therefore, for the present, I am unable to do anything for you in this respect."

It would appear from this that the A.L.A. has the same idea that possesses the majority of people, namely: That the work of the chaplain in the regiment must be done by the Y.M.C.A. and the K. of C. Regardless of what the people think, I know that this is the chaplain's function, and I intend to furnish books for my men, it matters not if there are a dozen other libraries available. I am now securing these current magazines from civilians, who give them to me after they are through reading them.

This is merely another example of the fact that the chaplain of the regiment, the very man whom the Gov-

(Continued on page 420.)



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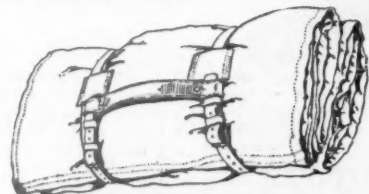
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(Continued from page 419.)

THE CHAPLAIN'S FUNCTION.

ernment has commissioned to have charge of this kind of work, is not considered when the public desires to help the men of the Army. The time doubtless will come when all such work will be turned over to the chaplains, as it should be, and the other organizations that are usurping the chaplain's function will withdraw their work from the camps and devote their attention to civilians and to the soldiers when they are in the cities away from their camps. In order that this work may be done properly by the chaplains, however, the people will have to be educated up to the fact that the chaplain's work is the source through which the enlisted men should be assisted, and that their money should be given to this work. In this way the work could be done much more efficiently and with less than half the cost of the present system, or rather, lack of system.

If the chaplain's work had a definite status—one chaplain general for the Army to direct the work in all the camps, and one chaplain in each camp in immediate charge of the work for his camp—the system could be worked out so that there would be no place for outside organizations doing the work of the chaplain any more than we need outside organizations to usurp the function of other Army officers.

A REGULAR CHAPLAIN.

THE STAFF N.C.O.'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It appears that the post and regimental staff non-commissioned officers have been overlooked in regard to recognition for services rendered. Paperwork is an important part of Army administration, and proficiency is only attained by long practice and attention; they are responsible for the major portion of this work. The soaring cost of living has reached these men more than the average soldier, as the majority are married and have families to support, yet in the recent increase in the pay of the Army these men received but \$6.

Take for example the requirements for a sergeant major. He should be an authority on drill regulations, manuals for guard duty, courts martial and all special regulations. He should be posted to date on all orders, bulletins, circulars and memoranda on matters pertaining to the administration of paper work, and his office should be an example of system and neatness. He is the direct representative of the commanding officer to the enlisted personnel. Owing to the frequent changes in commissioned personnel it is evident that some means should be devised by which a permanent staff of non-commissioned officers could be maintained at each post and regimental headquarters.

To provide some inducement to men of this class an Army grade similar to that of warrant officer in the Navy would prove a solution; all above grade 17-(b) to be appointed to the new grade. All applicants, after the emergency, should have at least five years' service, three years of this as a non-commissioned officer, and must be recommended by immediate commanding officers. Examinations to be held as vacancies occur, competitive within the organization in which the vacancy exists. After five years' service as a warrant officer, and upon recommendation of his immediate commanding officer, to be eligible for promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer. Warrant officers to have the same pay and allowances, but to rank with but after second lieutenants. Chiefs to have same pay and allowances, but to rank with but after first lieutenants. Warrant officers to be eligible for retirement with the same pay and allowances as commissioned officers and under the same regulations. All men now in the service, above grade 17-(b), to be eligible for appointment to the new grade.

An act such as the above would be an incentive to men who have mastered all the details of their respective positions, yet have not had the advantage of a college education necessary for line commissions. By their knowledge of paperwork gained from years of study and application they would be invaluable. There are a number of old non-commissioned officers who have refused commissions, preferring work with which they were familiar and through a spirit of loyalty to their organizations. Such a reward for valuable services rendered would be an incentive for young, desirable men to remain in the Service and fit themselves for the positions.

ONE OF THEM.

THE FIELD CLERKS, Q.M.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bill at present before Congress (H.R. 13061) provides that the number of field clerks in the Q.M. Corps shall be increased from 200 to 700, effective during the existing emergency, and for service with the American Expeditionary Force. It also provides that these clerks shall be selected from clerks, Q.M.C., who have had not less than three years' service as such.

This sentence, if allowed to remain in the bill, will deprive the Government of the opportunity to select its clerks from the hundreds of men with less than three years—men who in this short time have more than made good in the opinion of their superiors. It is a safe estimate to say that at present twenty-five per cent. of principal clerks of divisions in the Q.M. Corps have less than three years' service. Also that probably forty per cent. of men receiving \$1,400, \$1,600 and \$1,800 have less than this amount of service. In fact, when the different cantonments were opened the civilian personnel around which the quartermaster organization was built all had less than six months' service. But, surprising as it may seem, these same clerks forged ahead, and through actual practical experience in the field equalled in many instances the ability of old-timers who had been thirty and forty years in the government service.

It is extremely doubtful if there are at present 500 clerks possessing the amount of service required by the bill who would be available for service abroad. Depot and department quartermasters can furnish their quota only by stripping themselves almost entirely of experienced personnel, which naturally would be extremely detrimental to the Service.

Our Army abroad has made its present splendid record by the efforts of young men, practically trained, and it is this policy which prevails throughout the Army. For the sake of efficiency, therefore, and in the best interests of the Quartermaster Corps, let an amendment be framed providing that all clerks who have completed the required six months probation and who may be recommended by their superiors shall be eligible for appointment.

JUSTICE.

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DEMobilIZATION AND THE GENERAL STAFF.

In his statement to the press on Nov. 16 General March made it plain that he intended to check speculation and guessing as to the plans for demobilization both at home and abroad. In fact, in opening his talk to the newspaper correspondents he hinted that idle conjecture had been a source of annoyance. General March is keen for accuracy, hence he desires the people of the nation to know exactly what plans have been formulated for returning the Army to civil life. The plans as announced are admirable, and it is safe to say they will be carried out with the very least disturbance of industrial and civic affairs. And the plans are, first of all, humanitarian in that the 98,000 men in development battalions will be the first to be released. These men will undoubtedly return home in better physical condition than they enjoyed heretofore and better equipped for life's duties and responsibilities. The conscientious objectors can very well be spared next. Cessation of spruce production was forecast by the stop orders from overseas to the Aircraft Production Bureau, following immediately the signing of the armistice, as related in these columns last week.

The real work of demobilization here will begin with the breaking up of the Central Officers' Training Schools and from that point go rapidly forward to the final muster out of the combat divisions in this country at the rate of 30,000 men a day. The machinery for this tremendous task is expected to be in efficient operation by the end of the month and Christmas will probably see a large part of the men at their homes. The holiday season will also find at home the casuals or convalescents, sick and wounded who can be moved from France. The whole schedule was completed months ago with the exactness for which the General Staff has become noted, and from the start of the home-going program to the end it may be expected that there will not be the least hitch. All contingencies have been provided for, and as in the great enterprise of sending more than two million men fully equipped to France, friction will have been obliterated with the utmost thoroughness.

In moving the Army overseas to the battle fronts and in returning it to the home shores the General Staff has displayed an initiative and competence that has won for it widespread respect and support. The staff by its work has proved that it is capable of handling the nation's greatest war problems without becoming enmeshed in petty detail, and has shown that it does big things in a big way. It has won the implicit confidence of the nation from the President down, and has done so without appeal to publicity, going ahead with its work without thought of praise. On the remarkable record of the General Staff under General March prediction is already made in well informed Army circles that its duties and scope will be greatly increased in the Army reorganization plans that will find themselves reflected in new legislation early in the coming session of Congress. As an organizer and executive, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has earned all the honor that a grateful and appreciative nation can offer him.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO MAN AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

The United States Shipping Board issued a call on Nov. 16 for 5,000 volunteers to man the ships that are

to be used to bring home American troops now in France. Men between eighteen and thirty-five years of age will be accepted under the call, with regard for their draft rating or previous experience, and will be put aboard training ships at Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and Cleveland for six weeks' training. Opportunity will be afforded those who enlist in this service to remain permanently in the merchant marine after peace has been signed and the entire Army returned to the States. It is said 400 men each month will be required as firemen and hundreds of others as sailors, stewards, cooks and coal passers. The War Department Transport Service is co-operating fully with the Shipping Board.

WAR RISK INSURANCE IN CIVIL LIFE.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued the following statement: "I desire to remind all America's soldiers and sailors that it is their opportunity and their privilege to keep up their insurance with the United States Government after the war has officially terminated and even after they have returned to civil life. More than 4,000,000 officers and men of the Army and Navy are now insured with the United States Government, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department. The grand total of insurance is more than thirty-six billion dollars. In its present form, this insurance is annual, renewable term insurance at net peace rates, issued against death and total permanent disability. Under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, every person holding this insurance may keep it up in this form even after he leaves the Service, for a period of five years. All that is necessary is the regular payment of premiums. Moreover, the law provides that not later than five years after the termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. In accordance with the provisions of the law, these regulations will provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, 20-year payment life, endowment maturing at age of sixty-two, and into other usual forms of insurance. This insurance will continue to be Government insurance. The various forms of policies which the Bureau of War Risk Insurance will write are now being prepared."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced on Nov. 18 that there has been created the conservation section of the Division of Military and Naval Insurance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The duty of this section is to advise soldiers and sailors carrying Government insurance of their rights and privileges with respect to continuing their insurance in force after their discharge from the Army and Navy and to promote the widest possible dissemination of information for this purpose. Ms. Winslow Russell, a prominent life insurance executive who has been director of the War Service Exchange in the personnel section of the War Department since the war began, has been placed in charge of the conservation section as Assistant Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

HEALTH OF RETURNING TROOPS.

Every effort will be made to protect the health of the troops returning from Europe, both for the sake of the troops themselves and for the people of the United States, even though it makes the return for demobilization cover a longer period than seems altogether necessary. When the men went over they were urgently needed and the department had to take risks that otherwise would not have been justifiable. The periods for observation and detention were short and the ships carried soldiers to 100 per cent. capacity most of the time. In one respect the men returning are much better off than when they went over. They are now hardened by campaigning and have resisted exposure to most of the contagious diseases that attack soft recruits. They have been in contact with men from Algiers, China, India, the Malay archipelago, Germany, Austria and other countries. The returning troops will probably be placed in observation camps for at least two weeks before the return voyage and all suspects will be held abroad for further developments to prevent the spread of infection while on ship and so far as possible the carrying of the diseases of far-off lands to this country.

TO MAINTAIN MORALE OF THE CAMPS.

The need for maintaining in the highest degree "the discipline and soldierly bearing which are the great glory of the Army of which they are a part" was called to the attention of the officers and men of the Army in this country by Secretary Baker in his statement of Nov. 16, which is given in full elsewhere. Secretary Baker wishes to keep up the high standard of morale heretofore established in the Army camps during the difficult period of demobilization. With the first news of the armistice the morale in the camps began to relax and toward the end of the week the situation became truly alarming, hundreds of men evidently assuming that the state of war was at an end and absenting themselves abruptly from their duties. In one camp near Washington the number absent without leave was reported close to 400 by Wednesday of last week, so that the War Department at once began preparations to deal with the situation. Mr. Baker's reference to the need of maintaining discipline was the first step and it is

likely this will be followed by an appeal to the relatives of soldiers who have left the camps to impress on these uniformed men the seriousness of their action and to send them back promptly so as to escape the disgrace of arrest by armed guards. A prompt return to duty may be the means of avoiding serious punishment, and the War Department is disposed to deal leniently with transgressions which would have had attached to them during hostilities very severe sentences. In calling upon the people to do their part in restoring morale in the home camps it is confidently hoped that the mere request will have instant and widespread response. Among measures already taken is a requirement by the fifty-one units of the War Camp Community Service that every soldier and sailor before registering for a bed must display a pass which justifies his being on leave. It is to be noted that men who by absence without leave become deserters cannot leave the Army except with a dishonorable discharge, and this will make it hard to find employment when they return home.

PROBABLE COST OF THE WAR.

The Federal Reserve Board issued a bulletin on Nov. 18 concerning war measures. The figures are estimated, it was announced, but are believed to be accurate. Among the more striking items are those showing that the cost to all belligerents up to May 31, 1918, was \$175,000,000,000, while the probable cost up to the end of the present year will be \$200,000,000,000. For purely military and naval purposes three-quarters of the estimated expenditures were allotted, the balance representing interest on debt and indirect expenses. How the cost of the war mounted is shown in the following figures, which concern all belligerents: Last five months in 1914, about \$10,000,000,000; in 1915, about \$26,000,000,000; in 1916, about \$38,000,000,000, and in 1917, estimated at \$60,000,000,000. As to debts, the principal Entente Allies owe \$105,000,000,000, or twice as much as the Central Powers, their debt being conservatively set at \$45,000,000,000. Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by United States Government agencies with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay big sums as reparation for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by war bonds held within the empire, is now nearly \$33,000,000,000, or more than two-fifths of the estimated national wealth of \$80,000,000,000. Whatever may be the weight of the final burden of reparation and restitution to be placed on Germany, the enormity of the task ahead of her may be illustrated by comparison of her national debt with that of the United States. Germany has 66,000,000 population and \$80,000,000,000 of estimated wealth to pay \$85,000,000,000 of war debt already created. The United States has 110,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of \$250,000,000,000 to pay nearly \$18,000,000,000 war debt already created, or approximately \$23,000,000,000 within another six months. This means that the per capita burden will be at least three times greater in Germany than in the United States.

GIVING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS.

During the recent celebrations of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies there were to be seen in the streets of New York city in particular more drunken soldiers and sailors than at any time since the United States entered the war. Most of these unfortunate men were the victims of mistaken kindness on the part of the civilian population of the better class, for it was markedly observable that this indiscriminate giving of liquor went on to a greater extent in portions of the city where the well-to-do lived and congregated than in the purlieus of the town. We call attention to this circumstance to remind civilians that their conduct in this matter was unconsciously cruel, to say the least of it, for every soldier or sailor who was thus given liquor stood liable to punishment at the hands of the military authorities, whereas the civilians, who also broke the laws of the country, stood in no danger of punishment at all owing to the indifference of the New York Police Department to these flagrant violations of the law prohibiting the selling or giving of liquor to officers and men of the Services.

THE ARMY AS A CAREER.

There is no time like the present to secure the services for our permanent Army of capable young officers formerly of the National Guard and the National Army, who have seen hard service on the battle line and who are now veterans in war. Many of these officers will surely be eager, if opportunity offers, to become officers of the Regular Army, and make it a life profession. With the Regular Army properly expanded many new officers will be needed, and no better selections could be made than from among those who have been serving at the front. It may require special legislation to have such of them as may be needed transferred to the Regular Service. Provision should be made for this, in such manner as to offer sufficient inducement to the man who has seen service in the war to make the Army his career. It would certainly be evident common sense to secure the services of officers tried and proved in war before they are merged again in civil life. With the necessity for a reorganization so close at hand, no time should be lost in making it possible to retain in the Army an adequate number of experienced officers who may desire to remain with it.

THE GERMAN OFFICER CASTE.

The difference between the Hun officer and the average Hun soldier whom we have had as prisoners, writes an officer from France, is quite remarkable. Many of the former are aggravating to a degree in their contemptuous manner and point of view, while many of the latter seem to be decent fellows except that they are products of an abnormal life-time training, which has made of them dumb and unquestioned followers of their appointed superiors. Before the war, adds our correspondent, there were many officers in the United States so carried away with the German idea of making men act with the simple obedience of dumb animals, and just a machine, that they desired to Germanize the American Army. Such of this school of officers as have been on the battle front have now changed their views, however, and there should be no more talk of anything German in the American Army. A good illustration of the German officer caste point of view was shown when one of our companies, having a large number of wounded stretcher cases to deal with, both American and German, was compelled to use German prisoners as stretcher bearers while going to the rear. One of the prisoners when told to take hold of the litter of a wounded German and help bear the man to the rear, stood very erect, poked his nose in the air, and said, "Nein, ich bin ein offizier." An American sergeant turning to a man who spoke German asked, "What's the matter with that guy, why don't he get busy?" When the reason was explained the sergeant said, "Well, I'll fix that damn quick," and taking his knife he cut off the shoulder straps of the officer, to the great dismay of the latter, and with a good volley of American oaths, which the German officer evidently understood, told him to get to work quick or have his blanket blank, ugly block knocked off. The German officer went to work. Imagine an American officer standing on his rank when it was necessary to get poor wounded men back to a dressing station and there were no others to be spared for the work!

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND SOLDIER.

Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, U.S.A., who has recently returned from France, gave much praise to women in the winning of the war and paid a high tribute to our troops in an interview which appeared in the New York Sun of Nov. 17. "The American woman not only made our men better men, but better soldiers," he said. "You can't say enough for the women, those of the Red Cross, the Y.W.C.A., and all of them, and the ones at home. As to the American soldier, here is a point that is noticeable to a marked degree in contrasting him with the German soldier—and the German is a good soldier, and make no mistake about that. The American soldier is a man of individuality. America breeds that. Consequently he is a quick thinker and has an initiative of his own. And he'll act upon it, too, if there's any chance for him to act, and he usually acts wisely. But the German soldier is a machine. He can fight, but not like the American. Deprive him of a command and he acts and thinks slowly. The American gets the edge on him every time. There's nothing brutal about an American soldier. His rearing, his association and his reverence for justice, his sense of justice and, not a small factor, his sense of humor, keep him from doing anything that he could possibly be ashamed of afterwards. And he is clean, too, clean living, clean thinking and wholesome in actions. In many months I had to hold but six courts-martial for misconduct among 1,400 officers."

MONEY ORDERS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The post office advises those who intend to purchase money orders as Christmas presents for their friends in European countries to obtain them by Dec. 1, or as soon thereafter as convenient. Owing to existing conditions in Europe all mails for that continent are subject to delay in transit and the transmission of money orders is likely to be affected thereby. For the U.S. Expeditionary Force in Europe money orders may be issued at domestic rates, and on domestic forms, payable at the U.S. Mail Agency in France, or at the branch assigned to the military unit to which the payee belongs. In applying for such money orders give the office of payment as follows: "U.S. Army Postal Service." The name of the payee, the regiment and company, or other organization to which the payee belongs should follow. Domestic money orders are issued and paid on certain battleships and at the U.S. Naval Forces Branch, London, which are branches of the post office at New York, N.Y. A person connected with any branch of the United States military or naval forces in France in whatever capacity is entitled to benefit from having remittance sent to him by means of domestic orders.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF WAR RELICS.

The National Museum at Washington is assembling and has begun the installation of a collection of material relating to the present war which will form one of the most important collections in the museum. The object is to preserve and exhibit for the benefit of the public war relics graphically illustrating the military and naval activities of all of the countries engaged—the United States, its Allies and the enemy—and will, in addition to the military and naval features, include foods and other economic specimens. The collection will include military aid naval decorations and medals, commemorative medals, military and naval service insignia, individual military and naval equipment, general military equipment, air service equipment, general naval equipment, mementoes of persons and events, pictures, maps, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other objects relating to the progress of the war. The material parallels closely that being assembled by the British Imperial War Museum. The initial installation of the National Museum's war collection has been made in the arts and industries section of the museum.

A BELATED LIST OF CAMP DEATHS.

In the issue of the U.S. Official Bulletin of Nov. 16 there is given a list of the names of soldiers (not members of the A.E.F.) who died during the week ended Nov. 8. The list included the names of soldiers not previously published, who died prior to Nov. 1 and subsequent to March 8, 1918, these names being indicated by an asterisk. Approximately 26,000 names are followed by the mark indicating that the men have died some time between March 8 and Nov. 1, 1918. The statement offers no reason for withholding these names until the present time, and this fact has given rise to

conjecture. Col. Deane C. Howard, Chief of the Sanitation Division of the Surgeon General's Office, states that he receives weekly reports of the number of deaths occurring in the camps, but not the names of the deceased soldiers. He makes public the number of deaths as he receives them every week, but his office has nothing to do with the publication of names.

COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, of which Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., is president, announces that its thirteenth annual convention will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Dec. 27 at 10 a.m. There will be sessions morning, afternoon and evening. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at the same place on Dec. 26 to devise plans to meet the present chaotic conditions in college athletics, now that peace is near. It will be some months at least before normal conditions return in the colleges, and it is intended to take measures to prevent a recurrence of certain athletic evils in the colleges from which war conditions have temporarily relieved them. Dr. G. L. Meylan, of Columbia University, will give an account of his experiences in connection with the physical training of the French army. Frank W. Nicholson, Middletown, Conn., is secretary of the association.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES RELEASED BY GERMANY.

More than 2,532 American prisoners in German camps were released immediately by the signing of the German armistice, according to the latest figures prepared by the American Red Cross in Switzerland and made public on Nov. 14. This number includes all the Americans captured to Nov. 1. It is estimated that only a few hundred more were captured after that date. Of the total number of prisoners to be released 2,380 are Army men, 12 are from the Navy and 140 are civilians. In the camps were 241 Army officers and 2,139 non-commissioned officers and privates, and three Navy officers and nine sailors. A majority of the privates were at the Rastatt camp. There were 117 at Geissen and 103 at Lamburg. There were 103 officers at Villengen, 43 at Karlsruhe, 29 at Landshut and 20 at Rastatt.

GENERAL CARTER ADDRESSES LAFAYETTE DIVISION.

At a large victory celebration held at Camp Meade, Md., on Nov. 17, Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, U.S.A., in command of the Lafayette Division, which was equipped and ready for service overseas when the armistice was signed, addressed the troops, saying he did not know whether he would again have the privilege of speaking to them publicly, and that if he did not he desired to extend all his best wishes for success and happiness wherever they might go after leaving the Army. He expressed his regrets that he would probably not have the honor of leading such a brave and gallant body of men into battle. The men in the cantonment are reported as being jubilant at the prospect of being restored to civil life before Christmas.

WAR SAVING STAMPS, SERIES 1919.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has determined upon the issuance of a new series of war savings certificates and stamps to be placed on sale early in 1919 and to be known as the Series of 1919. They will have a maturity date of Jan. 1, 1924, and in practically all respects will be issued on the same terms and in the same manner as the present Series of 1918. A new \$5 war savings stamp, blue in color, bearing the head of Benjamin Franklin, is in preparation. The same thrift stamps and thrift cards now in use will be continued in 1919 and will be exchangeable into new Series of 1919 war savings stamps in the same way as the exchange has been made during this year into the Series of 1918 stamps.

TO REDUCE FATIGUE IN MARCHING.

Dr. Bonnette, of Paris, France, writing recently in *La Presse Medicale* calls attention to the value of the use of a strap around the foot to reduce fatigue in marching. He asserts that when fastened tightly the strap not only facilitates locomotion when the extremities are tired from prolonged marching, but the strap itself, through its action on the muscles of the leg and foot, permits the making of additional efforts to complete a march. In the French army the strap is passed in figure-of-8 fashion under the instep, in front of the foot and behind the ankle over the shoe. This procedure, it is stated, has proved so effectual that some soldiers use the strap for preventive purposes by deferring fatigue.

SECRETARY DANIELS PRAISES AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

In an address made at a rally held at Carnegie Hall, New York city, on Nov. 16 in aid of the United War Work campaign, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said the proudest reflection the American people could have in the war about to end and which would make America's part in the world conflict a brilliant page in history is the fact that from beginning to end not one act of an American soldier was tainted with barbarity, hate, evil, punishment or vengeance, and that they have not put one single stain upon the escutcheon of the United States by reason of the violation of any law of civilized warfare.

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE ABOLISHED.

The functions exercised by the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army will hereafter be carried out by the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, of the General Staff, with which the committee has been merged. With the signing of the armistice the publication of "Personnel," the weekly issue of which was of much assistance in disseminating information on the committee's work, has been discontinued. Instructions regarding personnel work in the field will hereafter be issued through letters, circulars and other standardized forms.

SPAIN INTERNS A U-BOAT.

Spain took measures on Nov. 15 for the internment of the commander of the German submarine U-39, which has been anchored at Cartagena for several months.

GENERAL MARCH'S INTERVIEW.

The Allied Front When Armistice Came.

In his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Nov. 18 Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"At the beginning of the armistice the final line on the Belgian, British and French fronts was approximately as follows: Along the west bank of the Scheldt from the Dutch frontier to Eecke; thence to the Dendre river at Grammont; along the west bank of the Dendre river to Ath; thence to a point four miles east of Mons; thence one to three miles east of the Belgian border to the vicinity of Rocroi; through Rocroi to Mezieres; along the Meuse to Sedan and Bazeilles.

"The American front can be given exactly. The front of the 1st Army beginning at Bazeilles followed the west bank of the Meuse to a point one mile southeast of Monzon; crossed there to the east bank; cut the bend to Inor and followed the east bank to Stenay. Thence it ran: Baalon; northern and eastern outskirts of the Forêt de Woevre; Remoiville; one mile northeast of Jametz; eastern edge of the Bois Devametz; Damvillers inclusive; one mile northeast of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers; then through Villers; Bois Herbevois; west of Ornès; one-half mile west of Dieppe; Abaucourt; west of Grimaucourt; three-quarters of a mile northeast of Ronvaux; one mile east of Manheules; Chateau d'Aulnois. The 2d Army began at that point and ran: Riaville; Marcheville; St. Hilaire; Butgheville; one and one-half miles south of Jonville; across the northern end of the Lachaussee Lake; south of Dampvittour; south of Charey; south of Rembercourt; three-quarters of a mile south of Freny; crossed the Moselle, one-half mile southwest of Champey; one mile north of Lesmenils; the German frontier on the Seille river two miles east of Lesmenils; the west bank of the Seille river to a point one-half mile southeast of Port-sur-Seille which was the end of the 2d Army front. The entire front of the American Armies covers fifty-two miles. The performance of the American Army at the conclusion of the armistice had reached the highest point of military excellence. They are close to the hearts of the American people.

Order of Demobilization.

"With reference to what is being done after the armistice was formally signed, I have issued orders in accordance with a plan which we have evolved for the prompt reduction of our forces in the United States. I first ordered the demobilization of the development battalions throughout the country. They are seventy-one in number and embrace in strength 98,190 men. The second order carries out the demobilization of conscientious objectors who are not serving sentences. Third, the Spruce Production Division. Fourth, Central Training Schools for Officers with certain modifications. Fifth, the U.S. Guards, who comprised something like 135,000 on paper. Sixth, railway troops. Seventh, depot brigades. Eighth, replacement camps. Ninth, and last, combat divisions.

"We have in the United States now something like 1,700,000 men and to muster out a force of that kind, of course, will take some time. Each man has to be examined physically, his final accounts made and a copy of his medical record transferred to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, so that the men may get compensation they are entitled to under the act, which must be properly safeguarded. Great masses of blank forms have been prepared in advance, and they are being shipped to the various camps for use as these orders go into effect. The orders that have already been issued affect some 200,000 men. I expect to muster them out in two weeks. When the machine is in full operation we expect to release 30,000 men a day.

"In handling this problem of demobilization one of the features which had to be considered was the subsequent retaining of men for the Regular Army, or what will be the Regular Army, when Congress passes laws reorganizing that Army. When the war broke out there were only a limited number of such men in the Service, and the great number of men who filled out these units were men who voluntarily enlisted for the period of the war. So we have offered these men who came in for the period of the war the option of re-enlisting if they care to. We have offered an immediate honorable discharge with a furlough of one month upon re-enlistment, and we propose to go before Congress and ask Congress to give every single man who has been honorably discharged one month's pay, whatever his grade is, as a bonus. These men who re-enlist will not lose their bonus. Under present laws every man who is discharged from the whole Army is entitled to wear his uniform for a period of three months; that is a very necessary thing, because the releasing to civil life of three or four million men makes it impossible to clothe in civilian clothes so great a number. So there will be a period of readjustment during which they will be wearing their uniforms.

Future of the Officers.

"As men are discharged, we take up the question of the officers. The officers are listed in this way: Officers who want to apply for commissions in the Regular Army will be considered; officers who want to put themselves in a class where they can be used for future military operations, will be offered commissions in the Reserve Corps. The rest of them will be discharged. In this connection I also issued orders to all the staff corps that the discharge of officers and men must keep pace with the cutting down of work, and they have been directed to submit lists of officers and men from time to time as they can be spared for discharge.

"At the same time as these orders were given for the troops at home I cabled General Pershing, directing him to return to the United States on troop transports all the men who are casuals or convalescents, sick and wounded, who are able to be moved; and these men will come in a steady flow across the Atlantic before the larger number come back as units.

"We propose when the divisions come back from France to have them mustered out in the vicinity of their homes. The men from New England will be put in Camp Devens, for instance, and we intend to have these men parade in the nearest adjacent town, so that the home people can see their own soldiers. This scheme calls for the clearing out of the camps at home, and I will leave in each one of these camps a unit of the Regular Army which will police it and take care of it and make it ready for the troops as they come back from France.

"With reference to casualties in the A.E.F., I cabled General Pershing directing him to report in plain English and not in code, so as to save time, the name of every man killed, wounded and missing up to the time of the armistice not hitherto reported. I have had at

answer this morning saying he would expedite it in every way.

Location of Units.

In reply to specific questions as to the location of various units the Chief of Staff stated that "the order in which divisions will be returned from France has not yet been determined and in general that will be left to General Pershing. When the situation is such that these divisions will be allowed to return, he will be allowed to pick from his command." One correspondent asked if it were possible "to get a history of the 91st Division which trained at Camp Lewis." To this General March replied:

"We have in the General Staff a historical section which has been compiling the histories of the various units which will at a later date be available to the public. We intend to give out all of that information. In brief the activities of this division have been as follows: Arrived in England, July 26; training in France until the latter part of October; Oct. 21, sent to Flanders; Nov. 1, advanced six kilometers to heights northwest of Andenarde; Nov. 3, in action near Byne and Andenarde; Nov. 5, withdrawn to billeting area."

General March also stated that the 52d Infantry Brigade was composed of the 103d and 104th Regular Infantry Regiments and were halted east of the Meuse on Nov. 11. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade was at Epinonville, Oct. 31. The 35th Division was last reported on line near Blangne, in the Woivre. The Artillery of the 89th Division on the night of Nov. 10-11 crossed the Meuse near Pouilly.

General March was asked to give the American divisions on the French front on Nov. 16 but he stated: "I cannot do it; I have not such information as will make that statement accurate." The total number of American prisoners taken by Germany, not including those known or thought to be missing was 5,738, he said. The 106th Field Artillery was attached to the 79th Division and when last reported was advancing on Nov. 9 on Damvillers, east of Meuse, headquarters St. Remy. The 114th and 115th Artillery are attached to 79th Division and on Nov. 9 were advancing on Damvillers, east of the Meuse, headquarters St. Remy.

The 53d U.S. Regular Infantry was attached to the 6th Division, headquarters Sazerias, near Toul, on Oct. 31; Sept. 14-Oct. 5 on line in Vosges. The 357th Infantry of the 90th Division Nov. 10 was east of the Meuse near Baalon. The 173d Infantry Brigade was never reported on the line. Its headquarters was at Pons. Base Hospital 63 is at Caen. Co. D, 49th Infantry, is attached to 83d Division, is near Le Mans, and has never been reported in action.

Interviews to be Continued.

Other units identified included the 324th Infantry, 31st Division, was last reported on line in Vosges. Battery E, 44th Coast Art. Corps, was with 4th Army Corps, headquarters Royaux near Toul. The 51st Artillery was attached to the 26th Division; the 39th Artillery Brigade was at Camp de Mailly near Chalons.

The 39th Division is the 5th Depot Division and its headquarters is at St. Florent. The 520th O.S. Casualty Company, recently at Camp Merritt, was one of the companies that actually got on the boat and were withdrawn when the armistice was signed. The 36th Division was in action on Oct. 26 with the 4th French Army near Attigny. The 468th Engineers are with a pontoon train and on Oct. 31 were training at Bannes.

General March added: "Several weeks ago when I gave out the divisions taking part in the St. Mihiel drive, I omitted the 82d Division." He also agreed to carry out the request of the correspondents to continue the weekly interviews.

General March said that the signing of the armistice would obviate the necessity for assigning a major general to command the 18th Division. He also stated that Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon commanded the 31st Division, which was composed of the 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th Infantry; 119th, 117th, 118th Field Artillery; 106th Engineers. It has never been assigned to any Army Corps and has been used for replacement.

CHANCES FOR COMMISSIONS REDUCED.

The Officers' Training Schools.

The Secretary of War directed on Nov. 15 that measures, as stated below, be taken in connection with the closing of Central Officers' Training Schools:

"1. No more candidates will be admitted. Candidates now in attendance will be allowed to complete the course, or will be discharged immediately from the Army, or at any time prior to the completion of the course of instruction which they are taking, at their option. Candidates who were transferred from the Students' Army Training Corps will be allowed the further option of transfer back to that organization, provided they return to college immediately. Those candidates who successfully complete the course will receive certificates of graduation, will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, under the provisions of Section 37, Act of June 3, 1916, and will be placed immediately on inactive status."

"2. These provisions will apply to all officers' training schools for the line, or staff corps and departments of the Army."

Future of Air Service Cadets.

The following instructions were sent by wire on Nov. 18 from the office of Major General Kenly to all fields, camps, barracks, depots, etc., in the Division of Military Aeronautics: "All cadets now in training at Air Service flying and ground schools will be given option of immediate discharge without commission or completing their training. Those who continue will, upon completion of training, both primary and advanced, be immediately discharged and sent to their homes but will receive in due course commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Any cadet now in training who was transferred from the Students' Army Training Corps may be retransferred to the S.A.T.C. if he so requests, provided he returns to college immediately. No further commissions will be issued at fields and no cadet will be continued upon active duty after he has completed his entire training. Every non-flying officer should be given an opportunity to complete his flying training whether class one or two. If any officers desire separation from the Service and if their services can be spared, forward their names to this office for proper consideration."

Enlisted Men Lose Commission Opportunity.

The question as to what was to be done concerning enlisted men who had been inducted into the Service with a view to appointment as commissioned officers has been promptly answered by The Adjutant General's Office. This is contained in an order issued Nov. 15 to

chiefs of all staff corps and departments which reads: "The Secretary of War directs that you immediately take necessary steps to cause the honorable discharge for the convenience of the Government, quoting this letter as authority, of all men whom you have caused to be inducted into the Service with a view to being commissioned. Travel to the original points of entrainment is directed as necessary in the military Service. In all cases where recommendations for appointment of such men have been forwarded by you you will request by special messenger return of papers from the Personnel Branch of the General Staff. If doubt exists as to whether or not appointment has been made in any case a request for papers will precede any other action by you. Upon receipt of notification of discharge in each case you will send complete papers to The Adjutant General for file."

The Army Dental Corps.

The recent feeling of satisfaction among members of the Dental Corps over the fact that it had been authorized greatly to increase its commissioned personnel and thereby increase its efficiency and advance to adequate rank the many able dentists who for a long time had been serving in the enlisted ranks of the corps was dampened by the order of the War Department holding up until further notice the issuance of all commissions. This order, which became effective Nov. 10, cut off all chance that many of the dentists in the ranks who had taken, passed or were about to complete their examinations for commissions, had for promotion. It is understood that not one of the men who took the examinations has been commissioned and, while the department has made no definite announcement, it is generally understood that the bars will not be let down for the admission of any of these men to active service as officers, although some talk is heard of giving them an opportunity to enter the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps.

ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PLANS.

Order as to Demobilization.

The following general order was issued to the Army on Nov. 16:

The signing of the military armistice enables us to suspend the intensive military preparation in which the country was engaged. It does not, however, signify the formal end of the war and it will, therefore, be necessary for us to keep under arms a substantial Army until we are certain just what the military needs of the country will be.

The men in service in the United States will be demobilized as rapidly as is consistent with the needs of the Government and the War Department is working with the other agencies of the Government toward a rapid re-establishment of normal business conditions and the restoration of the soldiers to their homes and occupations. In the meantime, I desire to express to the officers and soldiers under arms in the United States the appreciation of the Department for their patriotic zeal and service. That they were not called upon to go abroad and not permitted to participate in the historic struggle in France leaves them none the less a part of the great Army of our nation and entitled to the thanks of the nation for their readiness to serve.

All officers and men can rely upon the sympathy and activity of the Department in their early return home. Both officers and men will realize that it is their duty to continue with the training and work and to maintain in the highest degree the discipline and soldierly bearing which is the great glory of the Army, of which they are a part.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON, C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

Regular Army Legislation.

Replying to specific questions as to the future of the Regular Army, camps and cantonments, etc., on Nov. 16 Secretary Baker said:

"Under the Regular Army legislation as it was prior to the emergency legislation of this war, there is authority under the Chamberlain bill to draw together some divisions of the Regular Army and have them as a nucleus to be used as the basis of any subsequent army that the Congress may authorize. Some of the camps will undoubtedly be abandoned speedily. The first ones to be discontinued will be certain of the canvas camps. The thought will be that we will preserve a large number of camps and cantonments as the place of residence during the demobilization of units returning from abroad, but we will not need them all, and as soon as we determine how many we need we will pick out the most available and accessible and discontinue the less available and accessible."

The Limited Service Men.

As to the future of limited service men he said: "There is no general policy—U.S. Guards are to be demobilized early—very largely limited service men, but there are others who have been inducted for special duties of one kind or another whose services will be required. These limited service men will be held as long as needed. Will be discharged automatically by classes."

The Students' Training Corps.

Secretary Baker also said: "A study of the Students' Army Training Corps is being made by Dr. Mann and Dean Snyder, who are the principal representatives here, with the thought in mind that members of the corps who have left businesses to which they desire to return or who desire to switch over into a regular academic course, or who have any other reason, personal to themselves, for desiring to leave the corps, will be permitted to leave. We are trying to do this in a way that will enable the colleges to go back as rapidly as they can to their normal academic pursuits, so that whenever a college has a sufficient student body to enable it to re-establish a regular academic course, we will relieve it from its obligations in the Students' Army Training Corps and wherever a college has so far turned its facilities over to us so that it is without other bodies of students and no resources, we will continue the work with it for the present so as to enable it to turn back to its academic course."

First Units Demobilized.

Mr. Baker also made the following replies to questions on Nov. 15: "The first units to be demobilized will be the development battalions at all camps. The development battalions are made up of men who were under physical requirements or who needed some special drill or discipline to bring them into full military value—underdeveloped physically largely. There are something like fifty thousand altogether."

"No furloughs will be granted, but they will be honorably discharged, of course. There is no certain date."

"Every man who is discharged from the Army has to have a physical examination and a very careful record made for statistical status and instead of furloughing

them and then discharging, they will be discharged, so that there may be no subsequent claims against the Government. All of those men will have to be examined by the doctors, and the Medical Department is prepared to take over the question of rapid examination and discharge. No date has been set for examination, but I have an idea it will be soon. It is not contingent upon anything, but will be done as soon as convenient."

"It is difficult to grant requests from business institutions, etc., for men because it breaks up units and creates an inequality of conditions, and it is not likely that individual requests can be granted. The physical examination applies also to students at schools."

"The thing that we have to do and the thing that we must do, is to demobilize the men in this country and all the others with reference to their occupational opportunities, so as to let them go back into normal life of the country without filling the country with unemployed men. The War Department is working in close co-operation with the Department of Labor and the War Industries Board as much in the discharge of men as in the termination of contracts."

Officers' Training Schools to be Discontinued.

"The Central Officers' Training Camp Schools will be discontinued."

In response to the question: "If an individual had an opportunity to get his own employment would an individual case be considered?" Mr. Baker replied: "An individual case if it comes in a class that was to be discharged as a class, but no priorities and no furloughs will be granted."

NAVY RELEASE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued the following official communication on Nov. 15 on the subject of release from active service:

"1. It is the Department's desire to release from active service at the earliest practicable time those members of the Naval Reserve Force, and those of the Regular Service, who enlisted for the duration of the war, who wish to complete their education or who have urgent family and business interests demanding immediate and personal attention. No definite time can be set for the release of such men, but it will be done as soon as the exigencies of the Service permit."

"2. Those desiring to be released under the above conditions must, in every instance, submit formal request in writing through official channels, stating in full their reasons. Commanding officers and commandants will endorse these requests as to whether or not the services of the individual can be spared without relief, and, if so, whether his or her services are needed in some other station within the command."

"3. Requests will then be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation, which will give them careful consideration and, as soon as circumstances permit, authorize the discharge of those in the Regular Navy who enlisted only for the war, and the return to an inactive status of the Naval Reserve Force."

Secretary Daniels added that the above applies to officers in the Naval Reserve Force as well as enlisted men.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOBILIZATION.

War Department and Industrial Demobilization.

Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, who as Director of Munitions is specially charged with the industrial aspects of demobilization, issued a statement Nov. 16 in which he directed attention to the fact that with the signing of the armistice the War Department is faced with an intricate problem and great responsibilities. With the object of enabling the industries of the country to return to their normal basis a readjustment should be made with as little inconvenience as possible, it is stated. It is also said to be essential that the production of material for war should be stopped as speedily as is feasible. With this object in view all bureaus of the War Department have been instructed to slow down production so that as far as possible there may be a tapering off of war work, giving time for industrial readjustment and for the industry to take up civilian work. In order to aid in this the War Industries Board, at the request of the Director of Munitions, has withdrawn all priority ratings on Army work. No order is being suspended or canceled by the War Department without consideration of the nature of the work or the locality in which the work is being performed or without consultation and conference with the board and with the Department of Labor. Overtime, holiday and Sunday work has been stopped. The standards which the War Department has set up for itself are that these contract readjustments must be made equitably, in regard to industry and labor, and promptly to safeguard the financial elements of the problem.

War Contracts and the Industries Board.

The War Industries Board has issued the following statement regarding contracts: "By agreement with all the war-making agencies of the Government the War Industries Board is to be promptly advised of revisions and adjustments of all war contracts of the Government in excess of \$100,000. Under this arrangement the War Industries Board is to be the bridge whereby the industrial resources of the United States, which have been tied up in the war program of the nation, are to be carried back to a peace basis and rapidly diverted to the normal needs of industry and trade. While it has never been the function of the War Industries Board to make contracts and while, therefore, the War Industries Board cannot assume responsibility for any of the financial adjustments with contractors incidental to cancellations, the board will undertake by advice and recommendation to so control the situation as to stabilize the flow of materials, labor and plant facilities back to peace channels. To this end, the facilities section of the War Industries Board will act as the clearing house of all information relating to contract adjustment. It will receive information concerning contracts to be cancelled from the various departments of the Government, and, through the various commodity sections of the board, keep in constant contact with the various industries. At all times will there be contact maintained with the Labor Department also that as labor is released from the war industries by contract cancellations immediate demand for its services can be located elsewhere. Bearing in mind the fact that for some time to come there must be continued those parts of the war program necessary to maintain the existing military establishment here and abroad, it will likewise be a function of the facilities section to divert, where possible, the materials,

labor and facilities, released by one department, to the requirements of another department."

Reduction and Cancellation of Contracts.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, on Nov. 15 issued additional instructions regarding the reduction and cancellation of war contracts. The new circulars deal with the relations between the War Department and the War Industries Board and emphasize the fundamental policy of the entire plan, which is to prevent undue disturbance of labor and industrial conditions. It is pointed out that in order to avoid a chaotic condition in industry and labor if contracts are suddenly reduced, suspended or canceled, it is desired to secure the advice and assistance of the War Industries Board. The Commodities Sections of the board will approve the reduction of orders recommended by the Procuring Bureau, or will modify the proposed reductions either as a whole or in individual cases and will base their action on the effect of the proposed cancellation on the industry, taking into account the effect on labor conditions, the effect on the given locality and the effect on the given contractor. Cancellation of contracts of major importance cannot be made effective until the matter has been passed on by the office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, who will advise with the War Industries Board, to the end that no undue disturbance of industrial conditions, be created. In the case of contracts and orders for supplies or facilities where the unfilled portion of such contract is less than \$25,000 reductions, cancellations or suspensions may be made under such regulations as the chiefs of bureaus may establish without reference to the office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. When the contractor is willing to terminate a contract or order for supplies or facilities and states in writing that such termination will not be accompanied by disturbance of labor in his plant, the contract or order may be terminated without reference to the office of the director. Contracts on work which has not been begun or commitment made may be suspended without reference to the office of the director. Notice is to be given to the various contractors who are working on Government orders that no new labor should be engaged on such orders without the approval of the Procuring Office. No new contracts are to be placed by contractors or suppliers with sub-contractors without the approval of the Procuring Office.

Rate for Construction Work Insurance.

A sharp difference of opinion arose at the beginning of the war between the War Department and the casualty insurance companies as to the proper rates for premiums on the extensive cantonment construction work which the department was undertaking. The department paid the rates fixed, with a statement that in the event that experience proved the correctness of its views it would ask for an adjustment. The department announced on Nov. 18 that recently a number of stock casualty companies have voluntarily formulated a plan in conference with the department for such an adjustment by which the cost to the Government of its casualty insurance shall be based upon experience. This plan has been adopted by the department and is open for acceptance by all companies. The purpose of the plan is to provide that the amount of the premiums earned by any company shall be dependent upon that company's claim experience and shall be determined only after the completion of the war-period construction work, the payment of initial premiums notwithstanding. The plan includes all premiums on policies of workmen's compensation or employers' liability insurance on war-period construction work for the War Department, undertaken upon the basis of what is commonly known as the "cost plus percentage or fee." The rates upon which the initial premiums are to be determined will be subject to final adjustment, and shall be those rates now or hereafter established for the War Department or the basic manual rates applicable to the given hazard. An accounting is to be made by each company in November of each year.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

President Attends Airplane Test.

President Wilson, accompanied by Secretary of War Baker, was the center of a gathering of 5,000 persons on the polo field, Washington, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 15, to witness trial flights of the first American-built Handley-Page airplane. The great machine was piloted by Capt. E. B. Waller of the British Royal Flying Corps, who displayed wonderful control, particularly in maneuvers close to the ground and just over the tops of the trees fringing the field. For contrast an ordinary plane was parked underneath the wings of the monster and was completely dwarfed by the giant bomber.

Fast Navy Air Mail Service.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 15 received the first mail delivered over the new Navy air route between Hampton Roads and Washington. The flying boat, in charge of Lieutenant Jacobs and Ensign Davidson, made the trip of more than 200 miles in one hour and fifty-two minutes. At noon the mail carriers started on the return trip, carrying a package for the fleet, and at the same time another aviator left Hampton Roads. This service will be maintained daily. The machines used are the standard Navy hydroairplanes with a wing stretch of eighty-six feet and are driven by single Liberty motor of 400 horsepower. The tank capacity of 200 gallons is sufficient for five hours flying, carrying two pilots and a machinist.

Board to Arrange for Demobilization.

Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, immediately after the armistice was signed instituted activity looking toward the demobilization of the Air Service Division and the solving of reorganization problems. To act on these matters he appointed a board composed of Col. C. G. Edgar, F. R. Kenney and Arthur Woods, with Major E. H. Litchfield to act as recorder. This board is empowered to appoint sub-boards as may be necessary in the prompt expedition of the work in hand. The division is naturally greatly interested in the plans for reorganization and to know the exact details bearing on how the Air Service is to function in peace times.

Col. Gerald C. Brant, relieved as assistant to the Director of Military Aeronautics, has been appointed chairman of the board which will recommend and work out plans for the permanent organization of the Air Service.

Colonel Woods, Assistant Director.

Col. Arthur Woods, chief of the Personnel Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, has been named by Major General Kenly as assistant director. In the division this promotion is regarded with wide approval,

for Colonel Woods, who came into the Service after a successful administration of the New York Police Department, has made a splendid record and by his work has advanced the efficiency of the division to a high plane. In his new post his executive ability will doubtless win prompt recognition. He succeeds Col. H. H. Arnold, who has been relieved. Lieut. Col. Rush B. Lincoln has been designated chief of the Personnel Section, and the latter is succeeded by Capt. H. C. Sigourney as Personnel executive.

Lessening of Accidents.

It is interesting to note that since the War Department some four weeks ago ordered inspectors of airplanes to make flights in the machines given the stamp of their approval not a single accident has been reported involving an inspector. In the Division of Military Aeronautics this fact is regarded as justifying the order, thereby proving that these inspectors have immediately appreciated the importance of their work and nearly perfect planes been provided for initial flights.

Two Air Charting Squadrons.

For inaugurating a survey of the country and charting so-called air lanes, two squadrons of Army fliers will shortly start from Long Island flying fields. They will follow the northern route with their objective San Francisco, and returning will cover a line taking in the southern part of California, then across country to Texas, through the Southern States and to Washington, then back to the starting point. Meanwhile it is planned to have Army fliers from various intersecting sections chart the air lanes of the "byways." The plans for this enterprise are quite elaborate and when the work is completed the War Department will be provided with exact information as to the location of the best landing places, sources of supply for both machines and aviators, the best lanes and other necessary details. An interesting sidelight will be provided by a corps of officers and men who will act in the capacity of advance agents. Publicity will be given very close attention and in the sections traversed by the squadrons the people will know from the public press of the coming of the Army airmen and of their accomplishments in covering distances, time consumed and other interesting incidents. The itinerary of the squadrons has already been worked out and the organization for a complete and comprehensive expedition is so nearly ready that the start of the expedition may be announced before the end of the month. Col. M. F. Davis has been placed in charge of the work.

Landing Fields Named.

The landing field at Otaymess, near Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., has been named "East Field," in honor of the late Major Whitten J. East, recently killed in accident. The landing field at La Belle, Fla., has been named "Valentine Field," in honor of Lieut. Herman W. Valentine, A.S.S.C., killed in accident at Carlstrom Field, May 4, 1918.

Officers Assigned.

Col. William Jay Patterson has been placed in charge of the aerial coast defense project. Lieut. Col. Lawrence McIntosh is now assistant to Col. Archie W. Miller, who is in charge of all matters pertaining to district supervisors. Lieut. Col. George H. Shields, jr., has been relieved from duty in the Executive Section and transferred to the Balloon Branch, Training Section, for duty. Major Frank C. Page has been placed on temporary duty with the Executive Section, Aeronautical Information Branch. Major Charles W. Hammond has been appointed summary court officer of the Division of Military Aeronautics. Major Rayercroft Walsh has been appointed assistant executive in the Executive Section, Washington, D.C.

The following officers have recently been assigned to the sections indicated in the Division of Military Aeronautics: Lieut. Walter Hendricks, Supply; Lieut. James G. Barnes, Training; Lieut. James S. Humbird, Supply; Lieut. Charles S. Reardon, Supply.

Aerial Passenger Service, London and Paris.

Aircraft passenger service between London and Paris is to be established immediately, according to a press message from London dated Nov. 15. The time of voyage will be two and a half hours from city to city and the fare \$75. The trips will be made with two machines capable of making 120 miles per hour.

Landing by Parachute.

Lieut. Henry J. Van Auker, who on Oct. 18 made a parachute drop from an observation balloon at Arcadia Balloon Camp, Pasadena, Cal., after it had broken away in a high wind, is rapidly recovering from minor injuries. A severe wind storm arose late in the afternoon, whereupon the camp cannon was fired as danger signals. The balloons were immediately brought down, but the one occupied by Lieutenant Van Auker could not be anchored before the cable broke, while the Lieutenant was still 3,000 feet in the air. The balloon at once arose to an elevation of about 8,000 feet. By pulling the emergency valve the balloon began to descend, but too much gas had been released and the bag dropped so quickly that it seemed probable it would collapse upon the basket. At an elevation of 2,000 feet Lieutenant Van Auker decided to use the parachute as a means of escape. He landed in a tomato patch in San Gabriel, where a bombing party which happened to be near came to his rescue and took him safely to the camp. This is the second time that a balloon has broken away at Arcadia. Several months ago a balloon carrying two men broke away but landed without harm to men or bag, near the mountains in Sierra Madre.

Three Flying Fields Closed.

Orders have been issued for the closing of the flying fields at (Selfridge), Mt. Clemens, Mich., (Chanute), Rantoul and (Scott), Belleville, Ill. Orders have also been issued for the abandonment of the Air Service Mechanics School at St. Paul. Candidates for commissions at balloon schools will be discharged and commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps as rapidly as they complete their course of instruction.

Deaths at Flying Fields.

For the week ending Nov. 9 there were five fatalities on the flying fields of the United States resulting from the training in aviation. One fatality occurred at Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.; one at Ellington, Houston, Texas; one at Langley, Hampton, Va.; one at Payne, West Point, Miss.; and one at Wilbur Wright, Fairfield, Ohio. For each fatality reported a total of 4,019 hours of flying or 231,520 miles of air travel is shown.

THE ARKLIGHT OF THE U.S.S. ARKANSAS.

Among the minor affairs which aid in making the U.S.S. Arkansas a "happy" ship is The Arklight, the little publication which is published on board every Saturday. Light by name, it is also light in character, for its lightness and brightness brings amusement and interest to every one in the ship, and have continued to do so

during the many weeks it has spread its illumination from bow to stern and from fighting tops to lower hold. Sept. 17 was the sixth anniversary of the ship going into commission, on which occasion "old home week" was celebrated. The issue of Oct. 5 contained the "farewell" of Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., who had been ordered to other duty, and a few words of welcome to Capt. Louis R. de Steigner, U.S.N., who had just been ordered to the ship.

THE 27TH AND 30TH DIVISIONS IN FRANCE.

Interesting letters from high officers of the 27th Division, U.S.A., of which Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is commander, tell of the experiences of that division on the battle front in Belgium and France, and also tell something of the 30th Division, under command of Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, operating at the same places. They have been received by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., and bear the date of France, Oct. 5 and 7. We make the following extracts:

"It may not be generally known in the States that the 27th and 30th Divisions, U.S.A., were the first troops of the American Army to fight on Belgian soil, but such is the fact, and the 27th Division had the honor of capturing Vierstaat. The 27th and 30th Divisions, let me explain, made up a portion of the 2d Corps of the American Expeditionary Force under Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., which in turn was a part of the 4th British Army under General Rawlinson.

"We participated in the great battle for the breaching of the Hindenburg Line. The 27th and 30th Divisions crashed through the line and enabled the Australians and British to get through. In published accounts we have received of the battle, correspondents did not do complete justice to the scientific and artful cunning of the Hun. I never saw wire so thick or so deep. We encountered every form of scientific material of defence. Light machine guns were as common as rifles; anti-tank rifles were numerous. There were also forward echelons of light batteries, heavy machine guns in concrete pill-boxes and flame throwers. The whole mass of works were a hive of underground tunnels and passages for the protection of personnel during bombardment and burrage, and for the prompt evacuation of troops for defence and for counter-attack. The Hun moved into these defenses some of his best divisions. They fought with the greatest tenacity. We had parts of four Hun divisions in our sector. We took hundreds of prisoners, but more were killed owing to the fierce nature of the fighting. I think the history of the war will show that there was no more severe fighting anywhere, even at Verdun, than that for the breaching of the Hindenburg Line, in which the 27th and 30th Divisions participated with the British army.

"We left Belgium some time ago and are now in France. We have had some grievous losses, but at present we are having a brief breathing spell, and do not know when we will go in again. It is natural to assume, however, that in view of the demonstrated fighting capacity and discipline of the 27th and 30th Divisions they will soon be again placed in battle.

"Nobody here expects anything satisfactory to come of this war unless the Hun is beaten to a finish, and howls for peace. It would be a world calamity, from what we know of his abnormal ideals and character, if the war stopped short of an occupation of German territory, and the criminal trial of those individually responsible for the violation throughout the war of all covenants upon which civilized governments have based their acts.

"I enclose a copy of a bulletin containing the commendation of the Australian corps commander and the American corps commander of the work of the 27th and 30th Divisions in the battle to break the Hindenburg Line which was sent to General O'Ryan:

Hqs. 2d Corps, American E.F., France, Oct. 4, 1918.
From: Adjutant General. To: Commanding General, 27th Division, American E.F. Subject: Operation Against Hindenburg Line of Sept. 29, 1918.

1. Following is letter received from the Commanding General, Australian Corps:

"Australian Corps Headquarters, Oct. 2, 1918.
"My dear General: As the 2d American Corps has now been withdrawn from the line, and my official association with you and your troops has been, for the time being, suspended, I desire to express to you the great pleasure that it has been to me and to the troops of the Australian Army's Corps to have been so closely allied to you in the recent very important battle operations which have resulted in the breaking through of the main Hindenburg line on the front of the 4th British army.

"Now that fuller details of the work done by the 27th and 30th American Divisions have become available, the splendid gallantry and devotion of the troops in these operations have won the admiration of their Australian comrades. The tasks set were formidable, but the American troops overcame all obstacles and contributed in a very high degree to the ultimate capture of the whole tunnel system.

"I shall be glad if you will convey to your division commanders my appreciation of and thanks for the work done, and to accept my best wishes for every possible success in the future. Yours very sincerely,

"To Major Gen. G. W. Read, N.A., Commanding 2d American Corps."

2. In communicating to you this expression of the sentiments of the Commander of the Australian Corps, the Corps Commander desires to make known to you his appreciation of the splendid fighting qualities of your division, and of the results they accomplished in their part in breaking this formidable portion of the Hindenburg line. It is undoubtedly due to the troops of this corps that the line was broken and the operations now going on made possible. The unflinching determination of these men, their gallantry in battle, and the results accomplished are an example for the future. They will have their place in history and must always be a source of pride to our people.

STEPHEN O. CLARK, Adjutant General.

Hqs. 27th Division, U.S.A., A.E.F., Oct. 5, 1918.

"The 27th Division is composed of the old New York National Guard, while the 30th Division (Wild Cat) is composed of the National Guard of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, and they are some fighters and no mistake. Here are a few notes about some of the officers of the 27th Division which may be of interest: Colonel DeBoise, while in command of the 10th Infantry on the battle line, performed specially efficient work. He is now a brigadier general. He was away at the line school for a time and had the honor of graduating No. 1 in his class, and was so highly thought of that he was retained for a time as an instructor for the class. The colonel was formerly commander of the old 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, and although a quiet and unassuming officer and gentleman was always well known as a most competent leader. He has further proved this in the hard task of battle.

"Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger is still on the job as division quartermaster and he certainly has had some problems to solve in arranging for the varied and many movements of the division and its supply. He has met

every emergency in the most thorough and satisfactory manner.

"In the last class of the line school, in which there were officers from every division in the American Expeditionary Force attending, the two highest places were taken by officers of the 27th Division. This is certainly an honor to the division as well as to the officers concerned. The first place was won by Major John Barker, formerly brigade adjutant to General Lester, and the second place was won by Major George E. Roosevelt, formerly of the old 12th N.G.N.Y. and a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. His father, Col. E. W. Roosevelt, was a member of the staff of the late Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. He resides in New York. Another officer of the division who graduated from the school near the top was Capt. Charles P. Franchot, aide to General O'Ryan. A fact worthy of note is that the 27th Division has furnished over a thousand officers to the American Army in this war, over and above the numbers supplied to units of our own division. I do not suppose that anything like this has ever occurred before."

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES.

Advance of Our 3d Army.

The American 3d Army, which has been designated as the "Army of Occupation," and was organized for the purpose of occupying places in German territory set forth in the armistice, consists of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 32d, 42d, 89th and 90th Divisions, which divided between the 3d and 4th Corps, consists for the present of about 250,000 men. It is under command of Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A. He was born in Ohio in 1857 and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1881. He was acting commissary of the Cavalry division commanded by Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler in the Spanish-American War, and in 1899 served as chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., in the Philippine campaign. He was also in China during the Boxer uprising. General Dickman is an excellent German scholar, is conversant with German affairs, and is therefore regarded as well qualified to head the American troops that are occupying Germany.

The 3d Army moved forward on its way to the Rhine on the morning of Nov. 17, the movement being along the old line between Mouzon and Thioncourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz. The formation was in columns, not in line of battle. The entrance of the American troops into territory so recently occupied by the enemy was not spectacular. The men were keyed up for adventure, but there was comparatively no demonstrations of enthusiasm. Small units formed the advance, although there was every reason to assume that there would be no resistance, the intelligence department of the American forces having accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and that no trap had been set for the victorious troops. Still no chances were taken and every necessary precaution was observed. Every brigade was covered by a regiment of artillery, with heavier artillery following closely behind, ready to move into immediate action if the occasion arose, for it had been impressed on officers and men alike that while an armistice had been signed peace had not been declared and consequently war still existed.

As our Army moved forward there was continued evidence of the thoroughness with which the Germans had quit. Camps with temporary buildings had been left intact; nothing had been burned. Piles of equipment gave evidence of how the German troops had thrown away that on which they had learned to rely.

While one part of the Army moved forward into Belgium the other swung steadily straight toward the German frontier. On the morning of Nov. 18 one part entered Briey, in the heart of the Lorraine iron fields. Later in the day the troops reached Virton, northwest of Montmedy. Hundreds of German soldiers were met who were only too anxious to give themselves up, while there were also large numbers of repatriated Belgians and French. Arriving at Spincourt two 16-inch cannon were turned over to the Americans together with a quantity of other guns of various calibers.

German Frontier Crossed.

On Nov. 19 the American troops crossed the German frontier entering at points opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman, while the other divisions entered the Duchy of Luxembourg near the city of that name. The Americans were received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, pictures of President Wilson, King George, President Poincaré and King Albert being displayed everywhere. The 1st Division crossed the Lorraine line near Aumetz. At Fontoy, a railroad center, twenty-one American locomotives and a yard full of passenger coaches, freight and flat cars were found, all in good condition. Excellent roads were found behind the German lines, which facilitated the movement of the American forces. Nowhere was there any indication that the Germans were intentionally destroying property. Army reports were that the enemy was observing the terms of the armistice.

General Pershing addressed an order of the day to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces on Nov. 15 in which he congratulated them on the splendid results of the victory achieved. In the order the men are urged, now that they are on enemy territory or the freed soil of France, to show themselves to be well-disciplined, correct in their behavior and respectful of civil rights.

The movement of American troops to the rest areas behind the former fighting front is progressing rapidly, says an Associated Press dispatch from France on Nov. 21. The 78th, 82d, 29th and 26th Divisions have been withdrawn from the front, and are now in rest camps. The 36th, 80th, 81st and 6th Divisions are marching to the rest areas. It is understood that the 77th Division will be moved to a rest camp in southern France. The 5th, 89th, 90th and 79th Divisions have been formed into the 7th Army Corps, and will remain temporarily in their old positions.

American soldiers and units are cited in orders printed in the Journal Official, of the French government on Nov. 21. Co. L, 9th U.S. Inf., is twice cited: first, for resisting and putting to flight, under command of Capt. H. H. Worthington, a greatly superior number of the enemy, and second, a similar exploit, under command of Lieut. E. G. Ince. American soldiers who are cited are: Privates Bielenki and Stanley Dobiec, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Harry Kelly and Pvt. Aloysius J. Brown, 9th Inf.; Corporal Wilchenburg and Privates Kenneth C. Sands, Thomas Egan, 5th Inf., and G. De Freest Larner, James Norman Hall, David Peterson, Charles W. Chap-

man, James A. Meissner and Edward Bickenbacker, aviators.

French Troops Enter Metz.

The French troops, headed by Marshal Petain, made a solemn entry into Metz at the head of the 10th Cavalry on Nov. 19 and were loudly acclaimed by the population, who realized that after forty-seven years under German rule the city that had always been French at heart was at last reunited to France. In Alsace the French troops were also received with tremendous enthusiasm, the city of Colmar being gaily decorated.

King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth made their entry into Antwerp on Nov. 19, and attended services at the cathedral. The first Allied troops reached Brussels on Nov. 17. King Albert and the Queen were to formally enter the city on Nov. 22.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.; Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., and U.S. Ambassador William G. Sharp slept in the fortress of Verdun on the night of Nov. 17, as guests of the French commandant. They were on their way to Metz when they learned that Marshal Foch had postponed his entry into the city one day. The American officers and officials were quartered in one of the rooms in the underground floor of the great citadel.

British Advance Thirty Miles.

The British had extended their advance thirty miles by Nov. 21.

The British now occupy the forts on the Dardanelles and the fleets of the Allies are anchored near Constantinople. The Allies are in full control of the capital and will carry on the affairs there until a peace settlement has been effected.

Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Wilson, British Army, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, established his headquarters at the British embassy at Constantinople on Nov. 17.

Vice Admiral J. F. C. Amet, of the French navy, commanding the 2d French Squadron at Constantinople, has been appointed French high commissioner to the Turkish government.

Fighting in Russia.

In Russia there was heavy fighting on the Dyina river between the Allied forces and the Bolsheviks on Nov. 18 and 19. The Bolsheviks succeeded in making their way to the Canadian batteries on the 18th, but were thrown back with heavy losses. They attacked again on the following day and were again defeated with great casualties. Word was received at Vladivostok on Nov. 19 that through a coup on the previous day on the part of the Council of Ministers of the new all-Russian government at Omsk Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the all-Russian army and fleet. Admiral Kolchak is said to be hostile to the Bolshevik elements.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

The greatest naval surrender in all history began at sunrise on Nov. 20, 1918, with the surrender of twenty German submarines, under the terms of the armistice, to Rear Admiral Reginald T. Tyrwhitt, of the British navy, who commands the destroyer squadron of the 1st Fleet. The surrender was made at sea, thirty miles off the port of Harwich, England. The remainder of the submarines, comprising all in the German navy, were to be surrendered on Nov. 21 and 22, and later. British crews were put on board the submarines to take them into harbor. With the exception of the engine staffs, all the German sailors remained on deck. The submarines were then taken through the gates of the harbor, and the German crews were transferred to the transports which will take them back to Germany. As the boats went through the gates the white ensign of the British navy was run up over each of them, with the German flag underneath.

The main installment of the German High Sea Fleet surrendered for internment at 9:30 a.m. Nov. 21 to the Allies and the United States. The surrender took place at a rendezvous appointed by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the British Grand Fleet, between thirty and forty miles east of May Island and opposite the Firth of Forth. One of the German destroyers struck a mine and sank on the way across the North Sea. Her crew were saved.

The vessels surrendered Nov. 21 as given in press dispatches comprised nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers—seventy-one vessels in all.

After the surrender the German warships were taken to the Firth of Forth under escort of the British Grand Fleet, under Admiral Beatty, aboard his flagship Queen Elizabeth, five American battleships, under the command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and three French warships under Admiral Grasset. These Allied men-of-war, numbering more than 400 battleships, cruisers and destroyers, formed into two long columns and, with the surrendered vessels in the lane thus formed, steamed slowly to the anchorage off the Firth of Forth.

Under the terms of the armistice the following German warships were to be surrendered and interned: Ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers (including two mine layers), fifty destroyers and all submarines.

The surrender is a sorry ending of the German dream of a victory over the British navy, which has been so frequently celebrated as "Der Tag." The recent reference of the late Kaiser to his "victorious fleet" in praising his army and navy, must now be a bitter pill for the deluded German people to swallow.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, received Rear Admiral von Meurer and the other German naval delegates aboard the flagship Queen Elizabeth in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, on Nov. 15 to arrange for the details of the surrender. The British took every precaution to guard against treachery, and had an adequate force of ships present, together with seaplanes, an observation balloon, and an airship. The twenty German submarines were accompanied by two German destroyers, the Tibania and the Sierra Zentana, which were assigned to take the submarine crews back to Germany after the surrender.

All the submarines were on the surface with their hatches open and their crews standing on deck. The largest carried two 5.9-inch guns; twenty-three officers and men were counted on her deck. The craft was estimated to be nearly three hundred feet in length. Its number had been painted out. Each German submarine commander at the transfer was required to sign a declaration to the effect that his vessel was in running order; that its periscope was intact; that its torpedoes were unloaded, and that its torpedo heads were safe. Orders had been issued forbidding any demonstration,

and these instructions were obeyed to the letter. There was complete silence as the submarines surrendered and as the crews were transferred.

The names of the battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers and other craft which have been surrendered to the Allies by Germany have not yet been officially announced. According to an Associated Press message from London, dated Nov. 21, a telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin, Nov. 17, gave the following list:

Battleships—Kaiser, 24,113 tons; Kaiserin, 24,113; Koenig Albert, 24,113 tons; Kronprinz Wilhelm, 25,000 tons; Prinzregent Luitpold, 24,113 tons; Markgraf, 25,293 tons; Grosser Kurfuerst, 25,293 tons; Bayern, 26,000 tons; Koenig, 25,293 tons; Friedrich der Grosse, 24,113 tons.

Battle cruisers—Hindenburg, about 27,000 tons; Derfflinger, 28,000 tons; Seydlitz, 25,000 tons; Moltke, 25,000 tons; Von der Tann, 18,800 tons.

Light cruisers—Bremen, 4,000 tons; Brummer, 4,000 tons; Frankfurt, 5,400 tons; Koeln, tonnage uncertain; Dresden, tonnage uncertain; Emden, 5,400 tons.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Gen. Henri Philippe Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies, has been appointed a Marshal of France, it was announced in Paris on Nov. 19.

The French submarine Curie, sunk in December, 1914, while entering the harbor of Pola, is now at Cattaro, to be turned over to the French navy. The Curie was engaged in the raid against the Austrian naval base at Pola and was sunk. She was later raised, repaired and put into service by the Austrians early in 1915.

The department of ship repairs of the British Admiralty which began operations in June, 1917, had repaired and returned to service, aside from vessels of Allies and neutrals, more than 10,000 ships up to October, 1918. At least a half million tons of French shipping have been repaired and returned to service in 1918, and during the last four months more than 1,000,000 gross tons of Allied and neutral shipping have been attended to.

Australia's enlistments for the war totaled 417,000. Of this number 330,000 went overseas, according to a press despatch from Melbourne, dated Nov. 15.

Admiral von Tirpitz, formerly minister of the German Navy, fled to Switzerland immediately after the revolution in Germany began, says the Frankfurt Gazette of Nov. 17.

The German armored coast defense vessel Beowulf arrived on Nov. 16 in the northern Stockholm Archipelago, and has been interned.

Germany's Ill Treatment of British Prisoners.

The British government on Nov. 20 notified the German government that no further toleration would be permitted of ill treatment of British prisoners in Germany who have not yet been released or who are still in German territory. The British government states that information has reached it that British prisoners are miserably clothed, without food or transport from Germany, are sent back to the Allies' lines on foot when ill, and are given no guides or escorts to such lines, with the result that there is lamentable suffering and heavy mortality among them. The German government is formally warned that unless these conditions are remedied forthwith they will have to be taken into consideration in the question of revictualing of Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population.

Millions of British Troops Safely Convoys.

The British Admiralty has issued a statement showing that of 22,000,000 soldiers who have been conveyed by sea only 4,391 were lost, according to a press despatch from London of Nov. 18. More than 120,000,000 tons of naval and military stores and more than 2,000,000 animals were also transported. The British fleet and auxiliary craft grew during the war from a total of 2,500,000 tons to a total of 6,500,000 tons, while the personnel increased from 146,000 to 406,000. While in 1916 169 ships were sunk by mines, only twenty-five ships were destroyed from this cause between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 this year. This has been due to the work of British mine sweepers, who have steamed 1,132,000 miles during their operations. The salvage department of the navy has succeeded in salvaging 500 ships torpedoed by submarines or mined. Most of the vessels again were placed in commission by the British ship repairing yards. Since Allied shipping has been conveyed on the various sea routes leading to the principal European ports more than 26,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and 35,000,000 tons of war munitions have been taken to England alone. The total number of vessels which have crossed the seas in convoys since the inception of the system up to a date late in October was 85,772, with a total loss of 0.51 per cent. Before the system was introduced Great Britain was losing about ten per cent. of her food ships. Convoys reduced this loss to approximately one per cent. One of the largest convoys was organized for the movement of Dominion troops and comprised thirty-two ships. The vessels were conveyed without loss to European waters.

U.S. WAR PRISONERS' MAIL.

The War Department announced on Nov. 21 that it is no longer advisable to address mail or packages to a prisoner in a camp in Germany, inasmuch as the terms of the armistice provide for the immediate release of prisoners of war in Germany, and many prisoners have already been released and will shortly rejoin the American Expeditionary Force. As soon as information is received in the War Department that a prisoner has rejoined the A.E.F. the person he designated to be informed in case of emergency will be promptly advised to that effect.

Mail thereafter intended for the former prisoner will require postage. In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope or parcel the words "Formerly Prisoner of War in Germany" should be placed. The name and address of the sender should be written in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope or parcel.

This sample address is suggested by the War Department:

From: Mrs. Richard Doe,
Lakeville, Pa.

To: Private John Doe,
Company F, 116th Infantry,
American Expeditionary Force,
Formerly Prisoner of War in Germany.

In order to send a Christmas parcel to a former prisoner of war overseas it will be necessary for the sender to follow similar procedure to that already announced for sending packages to the A.E.F., obtaining a coupon from a local chapter of the Red Cross, and to pay the usual rates of postage.

Promotions and Retirements appear on page 434.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N., retired, died recently in Montreal, Canada, according to word received in New York city, Nov. 18, 1918. He was born in New York city, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1846, and was admitted to the Naval Academy in 1863, where he remained until six months before the close of the Civil War, in 1865, when he was assigned with other members of his class to duty as acting midshipmen on vessels assigned to destroy privateers. At the close of the war he returned to the Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1868. His first assignment was to the North Atlantic Fleet. Subsequent assignments included duty aboard the U.S.S. Benicia, Asiatic Station; on the U.S.S. Kansas in 1874; the training ship Saratoga and various other war vessels. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he was assigned to command the Caesar and participated in the blockade of the Spanish fleet, then bottled up in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba. At the close of the Spanish-American War Commander Speyers was placed in command of the Glacier, Philippines Station. He was retired Jan. 11, 1906, on his own application after forty years' service, with the rank of rear admiral. Admiral Speyers, descended on his mother's side from Admiral Hugh Pigot, commander-in-chief of the British West Indies fleet in 1872. When in New York he made his home at the St. Nicholas Club. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Cosmos Club of San Francisco, the New York Yacht Club and the Columbia Yacht Club of New York city. He was unmarried.

Since the first announcement of the death of Brig. Gen. Edward Sigerfoos, U.S.A., details have been received from friends in France. He was relieved as director of the Army School of the Line to assume command of a brigade in an attack east of the Argonne Forest, where he was wounded on the head by a fragment of a German shell on Sept. 29 and he died Oct. 7. An officer writing from the school says: "It would be hard to exaggerate the affection and admiration held for General Sigerfoos by all the students in the school and the great shock the news of his death brought. He had by his universal kindness, great ability and wonderful tact made the school what it is to-day. He was loved and respected by everyone with whom he came in contact and his place is one which cannot be refilled. He died in the noble cause, in which we are all engaged, just upon the event of the Government's recognition of his splendid worth and ability, by his promotion." Another correspondent says: "In his private life he was a man among men, just, upright, pure in character, loyal to his family, his country and God. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a student now at Ohio State University, and a son, Edward, nine years old. Mrs. Sigerfoos's present address is 330 West Fourth street, Greenville, Ohio."

Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., of the British navy, the distinguished explorer and writer, died Oct. 28, 1918, after a short illness, at his residence in Queen's Gate place, London, England. Admiral Markham was born at Baginbun on Nov. 11, 1841. He entered the Navy as a cadet in January, 1856, and attained flag rank in August, 1891, retiring in November, 1906. He served at the capture of the Taku forts in 1861 and at Peking. From 1886 to 1889 he commanded the training squadron, and was second in command of the Mediterranean fleet from 1892 to 1894. In November, 1901, he was appointed commander-in-chief at the Nore. He joined the expedition to the North Pole in 1875 under Sir George Nares, equipped by the British government, in the *Alert* and *Discovery*. Markham was second in command of the *Alert*. He was entrusted with the command of the party which was to push its way polewards as far as the conditions would permit. The party under the then Commander Markham left the winter quarters of the expedition in 82 degrees 28 minutes N., on the coast of Grenville Land, on April 3, 1876. The men had to drag the sledges, for no dogs were employed. The expedition had to return on May 13, after having reached the latitude of 83 degrees 20 minutes 28 seconds, the "farthest North" that had ever been reached up to that time.

Col. George N. Bomford, Inf., Regular Army, who is reported in the casualty lists from France as having died of disease, was born in South Carolina Oct. 11, 1873. He entered the Regular Army as a private in Co. D, 5th Inf., May 15, 1896, and received his first commission that of second lieutenant, 5th Infantry, in June, 1898. He subsequently served in the 6th and 22d Regiments of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Allan R. Williamson, Inf., Regular Army, reported killed in action in France, was born in Vermont Nov. 8, 1883, and entered the Regular Army as second lieutenant Nov. 13, 1904, and was assigned to the 24th Infantry. He later served with the 29th Infantry and the 10th Infantry, and went to France after being assigned as a major of Field Artillery, to which arm he was attached when killed.

Major James D. Rivet, Inf., Regular Army, who was killed in action in France, entered the Regular Army as a private in Troop C, 11th Inf., Sept. 10, 1908. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1908. When the United States entered the war against Germany he was a first lieutenant of Infantry, unassigned.

Major Frederick H. Corrie, U.S.M.C., retired, who died at Nice, France, Oct. 29, 1918, was one of the oldest officers in the Marine Corps, if not the oldest. He was born in New York Nov. 20, 1837, and entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant Nov. 25, 1861. He was retired Dec. 18, 1885, for disability incident to the service. He received the brevet of captain in 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fort Fisher in January, 1865.

Major Harrison B. Webster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., killed in action, while serving as surgeon of the 47th Infantry on Oct. 7, was helping take the wounded to the rear when he was struck by a bursting shell. Major Webster was born in Boston in 1884; was graduated from Harvard University in 1905; and from Harvard Medical School in 1908. In May, 1917, he entered the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A. He had been in France since May, 1918.

Capt. Edward W. Leonard, Inf., Regular Army, reported killed in action in France, was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of April, 1917. His home was at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Capt. Hamilton K. Foster, 26th Infantry, Regular Army, killed Oct. 4 in France, was a son of Dr. M. L. Foster, of New Rochelle, N.Y. He served on the Mexi-

can border and went to France as a first lieutenant in June, 1917, he was cited for bravery at Soissons.

Comdr. Charles E. McKay, U.S.N., retired, died at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1918. He was born in New York, March 8, 1839, and was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1857. During the Civil War he served in the *Wabash*, *Pensacola*, *Princess Royal* and *Brooklyn*. He was retired on June 25, 1869, for disability incident to the service.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry F. Barrett, U.S.N.R.F., died on Nov. 18, 1918, in the naval hospital, New York Navy Yard. He was born in Cold Spring, L.I., and for twenty-five years commanded steamboats of the Fall River line. He went abroad on board a naval transport early in the present war, and later was assigned to a patrol boat operating between Bordeaux, France, and Cardiff, Wales.

"The death of Capt. John Porter Pryor, Oct. 14, 1918, in France," writes a friend, "will be regretted by every member of the U.S.N.A., class of 1912, of which he was a member for three years. Captain Pryor received his commission as a second lieutenant in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war. He was graduated from the officers' school at Fort Leavenworth and assigned to the 18th Infantry. He went to France with the 1st Division in June, 1917. He was sent to a British machine gun school and while there went to the British front long before the American forces were in action. His record as a soldier is surpassed by none and equalled by few. He was on continuous service for sixteen months with only seven days' leave and during that time his letters were full of the praises of his men and the brave acts of others, with a cheerful modesty in regard to himself. Captain Pryor took part in all the actions of the 1st Division, the record of which is well known. He was gassed May 6 and was dismissed from the hospital only in time to go into the battle of Cantigny. Then followed the battles of the Marne, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons. He took his company through the battle of St. Mihiel without the loss of a man and was immediately rushed to the Argonne Forest, where he fell sick from overwork and exposure. He was taken to the hospital Oct. 12 and died two days later. Several times he was ordered on detached service, but the order was revoked each time and he went back to the front where he gallantly fought to the end. The Pryor family is one of the oldest in the country and has always been prominent in its development. Comdr. Francis Davis Pryor, U.S.N., is a brother and a younger brother, Thomas Aubrey Pryor, has enlisted in the Army. The death of Captain Pryor is a genuine loss to the Army and to his many friends a keen sorrow."

Capt. William E. Blaisdell, Supply Co., 106th Inf., U.S.A., and acting major of the 3d Battalion, was killed on Sept. 29 while leading his command into battle. Captain Blaisdell enlisted in the old 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. in 1906. He served on the border with the 14th Infantry and while at Spartanburg, S.C., he was transferred to command Co. M, 106th Infantry. Captain Blaisdell's home was at No. 1807 Avenue K, Brooklyn. He leaves his wife, formerly Miss Rebecca Stauff, and two sons.

Lieut. Alexander W. Walls, U.S.N.R.F., was killed Nov. 14 as the result of an accident aboard the U.S.S. Louisville. His wife, Mrs. Marion Kate Walls, resides at 5 Ordinance road, Southampton, England.

Lieut. Bradford R. Scott, U.S.A., stationed at Brooks Field, Texas, died of pneumonia on Nov. 12, 1918, at the home of his parents, 125 Asby place, San Antonio, Texas, after a brief illness. A military funeral was held on Nov. 14 and burial made in the Confederate Cemetery.

Lieut. Ellsworth Gaskill, A.S., U.S.A., was killed near Trenton, N.J., and Sergt. Hobson Tupper, A.S., U.S.A., was seriously injured when an Army airplane, from which they were dropping United War Work pamphlets, caught fire when only a few hundred feet in the air and fell to earth. Lieutenant Gaskill's body was charred beyond recognition. He and Sergeant Tupper were attached to the Army training camp at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. Lieutenant Gaskill was married only two months ago.

Lieut. Elliott H. Howe, 116th Inf. (old 2d Va.), 29th Division, U.S.A., killed in France Oct. 11 while in action east of the Meuse, is survived by his mother, who was Miss Sallie DeJarnette, of Caroline county, and three children, a daughter and two sons, children of his first marriage, and by his wife, who was Miss Belle Baylor, of Richmond. He also leaves a brother, Capt. Dunbar Howe, 60th Inf., Regular Army, five other brothers, and two sisters. Before going to France he served eight months on the Texas border at Brownsville. His home was at East Radford, Va., and the paper in his home town, referring to his death, says: "No finer soldier has gone out of Radford. One knows Howe would face the heaviest fire with his mind on his work and his men and not at all on the danger to himself. He would step into No Man's Land as he would cross the street and come back and tell a funny story about it. If he had done the bravest thing in the world, someone else would have to tell you about it."

Elizabeth Huntington Rice, widow of Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., died at her home Newport, R.I., Nov. 15, 1918. She was a member of the Church of the Nativity, Washington, D.C., and was buried from this church on Nov. 19 in Arlington beside her husband. Two brothers and one sister survive her. Mr. Dwight W. Huntington, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Mr. Frederic G. Huntington, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. George Buckland, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. Bruce P. Robinson, U.S.A., of Cleveland, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa, killed himself Nov. 19 by diving under a train at Grimes, near Camp Dodge.

Lieut. Winfred H. A. Pike, jr., U.S.N., died Nov. 12 of pneumonia while on duty abroad. His mother, Mrs. Ida M. Pike, resides at 634 South Virginia street, Reno, Nev.

Ensign Fred Edward Ries, U.S.N.R.F., died Nov. 16 as the result of wounds received from an explosion of a shell cap while on duty in foreign service. His mother, Mrs. Angeline S. Ries, resides at 340 North avenue, Aurora, Ill.

The Navy Department announced on Nov. 19 that Ensign Fred E. Ries, U.S.N.R.F., who was on duty at an air station in France, died Nov. 16 from injuries received from the explosion of a shell cap.

Mary Louise Quinlan, infant daughter of Lieut. Earl Harrison Quinlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Quinlan, died at Key West, Fla., on Nov. 9, 1918.

Mr. Joseph F. Bartlett, father of the wife of Col. Charles R. Alley, U.S.A., died at Clinton, Mass., on Nov. 9, 1918.

Mrs. S. C. Frayser died on Nov. 12, 1918, at the

home of her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Powers, wife of Colonel Powers, Q.M. Corps, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mrs. Mark Thomson, mother of Mrs. Boggs, wife of Col. Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at 21 East Elm street, Norristown, Pa., on Nov. 15, 1918.

Mrs. Doris Goodacre Everson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodacre and wife of Lieut. Comdr. John H. Everson, U.S.N., was a victim of pneumonia while in San Francisco with her husband awaiting the completion of the destroyer which he was to take overseas. "The death of Mrs. Everson," writes a correspondent, "has brought grief to every one who knew her. She was loved by all for her winning personality and candour and honest friendships. She was twenty-six years of age and her short life was complete with all that makes life worth living and death a victory."

Frank W. Taylor, a retired Chicago banker, father of Ensign Ellis W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edward C. Taylor, 25th Engrs., U.S.A., and Lieut. F. W. Howard Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and father-in-law of Ensign Charles Kierulff, U.S.N., died in Los Angeles, Cal., from apoplexy Nov. 7, 1918, aged sixty-two years.

BRIG. GEN. HORATIO C. KING.

Brig. Gen. Horatio Collins King, distinguished soldier of the Civil War, lawyer, citizen and composer, died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1918, after a lingering illness. He was the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for gallantry in action at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., May 31, 1865. At that time he was a major and Q.M. of Volunteers, and while serving as a volunteer aid he carried orders to the reserve brigade and participated with it in the charge which repulsed the enemy. General King was a noted orator, musician and writer, and was a fine type of gentleman and soldier.

He was born at Portland, Me., in 1837, but the family removed to Washington when the father, Horatio, the elder, became Postmaster General in the latter part of the Buchanan Administration. General King was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1858, and after studying law with Edwin M. Stanton, later Secretary of War, he went to New York and was admitted to the metropolitan bar in May, 1861. After practicing about a year, he entered the Volunteer Service as captain and Q.M. of Volunteers and was with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah three years. He served on the staff of Generals Casey, Heintzelman, Augur, DeRussy, Merritt and Devons until the termination of the war. While serving with General Merritt he was chief quartermaster of the 1st Cavalry Division composed of 9,000 men. He was promoted to the rank of major and following this was successively breveted lieutenant colonel and colonel. He received his honorable discharge in October, 1865, and from then devoted his time to the practice of law, journalism and music. Throughout the same period he was more or less active in politics.

General King served two years as major of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and also acted as judge advocate on the staff of the late Gen. E. L. Molineux, at that time commanding the 11th Brigade, National Guard. In 1883 he was chosen judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general, by Governor Cleveland. He was a charter member of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., served as judge advocate of the G.A.R., Department of New York, and had been secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which office he held for thirty-two years. He at one time was also president of the society. He became associate editor of the *New York Star*, was publisher of the *Christian Union* (this was while Henry Ward Beecher was editor), and of the *Christian at Work*. His first wife, whom he married in 1861, and who was the daughter of Russell Stebbins, of New York, died in 1866, and he later wedded Miss Esther Howard, daughter of John T. Howard, of Brooklyn.

Among the books he wrote were "Turning on the Light," "Sketches of the Army of the Potomac," "King's Guide to Regimental Courts-Martial" and "A History of the 13th Regiment of Montreal." He was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher and for many years a prominent member of the Plymouth Church congregation. General King was a member of the Board of Education for several terms and was a director of the Philharmonic Society. He was also chairman of the Fredericksburg National Park Association, a member of the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference and the Internal Law Association. He was a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, Phi Beta Kappa Society and the 13th Regiment Veterans' Association. He had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him by Allegheny College, Pa., in 1897. He at various times was trustee of Dickinson College, clerk of Plymouth Church and a trustee of the Soldiers' Home.

General King is survived by his wife and by five daughters—Mrs. C. K. Litchfield and Mrs. P. R. Grey, of Brooklyn; Mrs. S. S. Norton, of Manhattan; Mrs. George L. Brown, of Woodmere, L.I., and Mrs. John Hanway, of Pelham Manor; and by a brother, Henry F. King, of Boston. His funeral services were held in Plymouth Church Nov. 17, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis officiating, and the interment was in Greenwood Cemetery. Many friends and delegates from various organizations attended.

CAPT. HENRY HENLEY CHAPMAN.

News has been received that Capt. Henry Henley Chapman, U.S. Inf., was killed in action on Sept. 29, 1918, in the victorious attack of the 30th Division (Wild Cats), operating with the British 4th Army, in which the Hindenburg Line was broken and a series of military successes of first magnitude made possible. "Captain Chapman," writes a friend, "went over the top leading the men of Co. F, 120th Infantry (2d North Carolina) in the first wave and was instantly killed by the heavy German artillery fire, which took heavy toll of his command. He and his gallant comrades were buried on the hard-fought field so bravely won."

Captain Chapman graduated from West Point in the first war class of 1917, and was assigned to the 20th Infantry, in which his father and grandfather had served for many years, and in which he was born. He was later selected by Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Faison as his aid, and assisted at Camp Sevier in training the 60th Brigade of the 30th Division. His promotion to captaincy took him to the 39th Infantry, with which he went to France and took part in heavy fighting until sent to the rear for recuperation from shell concussion. Upon recovery he was assigned to the 30th Division and joined the 120th Infantry only ten days before his death.

Descended from the Chapmans of England, who were given royal grants of land near the present town of La Plata, Md., his great-great-grandfather, Lieut. Henry Henley Chapman, of the Maryland Dragoons, served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington. His great-grandfather was Lieut. Col. William Chapman, graduate from West Point in 1831, long identified with

the 4th and 5th U.S. Infantry Regiments, and a veteran of the Mexican, Indian, Florida and Civil Wars.

His father, Capt. William H. H. Chapman, was of the West Point class of 1891, and served in the 20th Infantry in the Cuban campaign and Philippine insurrection, and died while on active duty with the regiment. Captain Chapman was also the eldest grandson of the late Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, a veteran of the Civil War, Indian wars, Cuban campaign and Philippine insurrection, and nephew of Col. Garrison McCaskey, of the Infantry, now in France, and of Col. Douglas McCaskey, of the General Staff Corps, stationed at the War College. His brother, Capt. William McC. Chapman, is aid on the staff of Major General Graves, commanding the U.S. forces in Siberia.

Besides his mother and two brothers, Captain Chapman leaves a wife, who before marriage was Miss Urania Hudson Edwards, at Patchogue, L.I., and a baby daughter, Margaret Hudson, whom he had never seen.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Nov. 18, announces the names of the following officers who died in this country and at places not covered in printed casualty reports:

Capt. Arnold B. Parker, Henry J. Mueller, Lawrence E. Flanagan, M.C.

Lieuts. James R. Mahoney, Alfred Johnson, M.C., Leon L. Clarke, Samuel Goodlick, M.C., Earl M. Hoisington, James Kirby Burrell, Edward F. Egan, Charles Steele, James J. Swofford, Alonzo Klingensmith, James Burch Murray, Joseph F. McGranahan, Edwin J. Eckert, Thomas B. Carroll, V.C., Charles E. Faul, Carroll Palmer Nelson, Milton W. Adams, Philip Sylvester Hullet and Karl C. Morrow.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Alston M. Law, of Washington and New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Derryle Elizabeth, to Col. Carey H. Brown, Engr. Corps, U.S. A., of Zanesville, Ohio. Miss Law, accompanied by her mother, went to Washington last January as a war worker. She was executive secretary of the Public Service Reserve, U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, has been private secretary to John B. Densmore, Director General of the U.S. Employment Service. Colonel Brown returned from France last August and until recently was on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington. He is now stationed at Camp Forrest, Ga. The wedding will take place the latter part of November in Washington. Mrs. Law and Miss Law now are living at 831 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lewin, of Gary, Ind., announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Yvonne Belle, to Major William H. Kasten, Inf., U.S.A. (captain Cavalry, U.S.A.). The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 26, 1918, Rev. Sidney Sweet officiating. Major Kasten is stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, as a member of the 95th Division, having recently been transferred there from the 14th Cavalry, with which he has served for the past two years. The bride is a graduate of Ohio State University, and for the past five months has been engaged in Red Cross Community Service at Camp Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Crowthers, of 362 Riverside Drive, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Crowthers, to Major Frederick W. Bonfils, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., of California. Miss Crowthers was graduated from the Damosch Institute of Musical Art with highest honors in singing, and is a member of the Opera Company, under the direction of the Society of American Singers, at the Park Theater, New York. Major Bonfils, who is a West Point graduate, returned recently from active service in France. He was at Chateau-Thierry at the beginning of the American offensive last July, and was later at the front in Alsace. He is now at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

The engagement of Miss Molly Evans Worthington, daughter of Mr. Charles Thomas Worthington, of Danville, Ky., and Capt. Julian R. Hume, U.S.A., son of Mrs. Annie Hume, of Norfolk, Va., has been announced. The wedding will take place on Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 28) in Washington. Captain Hume, 7th Field Art., U.S.A., has recently returned from overseas active service and is stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.

Capt. Woodbury F. Pride, U.S. Cav., D.O.L., and Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Kreidler were married at McAllen, Texas, on Oct. 21, 1918.

Lieut. Howard H. Wells, U.S.A., stationed at March Field, Riverside, Cal., and Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married at the family residence Nov. 12. Bishop Joseph H. Johnson, of the Episcopal Church, officiated. Miss Eleanor Johnson, youngest sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Lieutenant Wells was unattended. Following the ceremony a buffet supper was served. The young couple left on a three weeks' trip, and upon their return will reside at the Mission Inn in Riverside, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilks Brooks, of Detroit, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline, to Ensign Addison Holton, U.S.N. Miss Brooks is the sister of Mrs. Fulmer, wife of Lieut. Col. John J. Fulmer, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Jere H. Brooks, U.S.N., and Capt. Frank W. Brooks, jr., U.S.A. Ensign Holton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Holton, of Chicago, and is now on duty on the U.S.S. Wisconsin.

Two engagements have recently been announced at Fort Douglas, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards having announced the engagement of their daughter, Hazel, to Lieut. John Victor Axton, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Russell Coe Woodruff having announced the engagement of her daughter, Adelaide, to Lieut. George W. Brodie, U.S.A., now at Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga.

MEETING OF HOOKER ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Hooker Association, held in Boston Nov. 13 in memory of General Hooker, U.S.A., of Civil War fame, was made additionally interesting by the presence of guests who had served on the fighting line in France and Belgium. General Hooker was handsomely remembered by the historian of the association, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., who briefly outlined the story of General Hooker, his birth, his marriage, his admission to the U.S.M.A., and his military career in the Indian War in Florida, in Mexico and in the Civil War. Capt. Daniel Owen, of the Royal Air Force, spoke of the fight in which he was brought down inside of the German lines, of his ex-

periences as he lay on the field and his sufferings in the hospital, and of the cruelties practiced on himself and fellow flyer. Lieut. Leroy Wilcox, 104th Inf., U.S.A., "Rainbow Division," told that he was formerly an enlisted man in Gen. Philip Reade's regiment, 23d Inf., U.S.A. His then company commander was Major Fay Warrington Brabson, Field Art., A.E.F. Lieutenant Wilcox was shot through the right temple and deprived of an eye in an aviation air fight; taken prisoner by the Huns. He was exchanged recently, and is now convalescing at Camp Devens, Mass. Sergt. H. E. Pheeny, 24th Canadian Infantry, told how the Americans in the Canadian regiment at Vimy Ridge went over the top with little American flags flying. At the annual business meeting these officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired; vice presidents, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, John L. Bates, Col. Bowdoin S. Parker, Major William P. Shreve, Dr. John Dixwell; chaplain, the Rev. Edward A. Horton; secretary, Sergt. Henry J. Bardwell; treasurer, Frank L. McPherson; historian, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired. Among the directors elected were Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., and Ensign D. B. Hallett, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Col. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., are residing at 2605 Fourteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Oliver, wife of Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S. A., has left Washington for New London, Conn.

Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taussig are at the Hotel Britton Hall, New York city, for the winter.

Mrs. George D. Guyer and Mrs. John Green Burr have taken an apartment at 148 Jay street, Albany, N.Y., for the winter.

Mrs. Omar Walker Pinkston, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Pinkston, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will spend the winter in Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. Raiston S. Holmes, wife of Commander Holmes, U.S.N., and her little daughter have taken a house in Germantown, Pa., for the winter.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Rawson have returned to their residence, 2137 Le Roy place, Washington, for the winter.

Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U.S.A., was honor guest at a dinner given by Dr. Charles Richardson on Nov. 14 in Washington.

Mrs. Hamlin, wife of Capt. Chauncey Hamlin, U.S. A., was guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Lord O'Brien on Nov. 18 in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Burnap, of Quarry Heights, C.Z., announce the birth of a son, Alvares McNeill Burnap, jr., on Nov. 4, 1918, at the Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z.

Mrs. Alexander Maish and small son, John Bourke Maish, are at the Dresden, Washington, D.C., with Mrs. John G. Bourke during the absence of Colonel Maish in France.

Capt. and Mrs. Homer Caffee Brown, 3d U.S. Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, have Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Frank M. Lahm, of New York city, visiting them for the winter.

A son was born on Nov. 8 to Comdr. and Mrs. Robert C. Ransdell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C. Commander Ransdell is in charge of officer personnel in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Mrs. James P. Castleman, wife of Lieut. Col. J. P. Castleman, U.S.A., on duty overseas, is convalescing from a severe illness of two months at her apartment in the Weissinger-Gaubert, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. A. C. Kail and sons, Arthur, jr., and Seymour, family of Commander Kail, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Highland Court, 1216 First avenue, West Seattle, Wash., while Commander Kail is in France.

Mrs. John Hale Stutesman is at 47 Chestnut street, Battle Creek, Mich., Lieutenant Colonel Stutesman having returned from France to be divisional signal officer of the 14th Division, now stationed at Camp Custer.

Mrs. David E. Cain has returned to New York from Jamestown, R.I., and will pass the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely, at 1070 Madison avenue, until Major Cain's return from abroad, where he is on duty with the staff of the 7th Army Corps.

Major and Mrs. Abbott Boone have recently arrived in San Antonio, where the former is on duty as instructor at the Calvary Training School, Camp Stanley. Mrs. Boone and their little daughter, Thomasia, will make their home at the Hotel Argyle, Alamo Heights, during their stay in the city.

Mrs. John Gordon Macomb, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Macomb, U.S. Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Catherine Sisk, have returned to New York city from Hampton, Va., where they spent the summer. They will be at 124 West Eighty-second street during the absence of Colonel Macomb in France.

Mrs. C. L. Stevenson has taken a house at 324 Ogden street, San Antonio, Texas, and will reside there during Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson's absence abroad. Her mother and sisters will be with her except one, Miss Maida Davis, who expects to leave soon for France as a canteen worker with the Y.M.C.A.

Eighty men from the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., were entertained at supper at Newport, Nov. 14, by Mrs. William H. Sims, wife of Admiral Sims, U.S.N. The men were members of the station's minstrel troupe, which has been giving entertainments and aiding materially in various charitable works.

Mrs. George Griffin Herring, wife of Captain Herring, 323d Inf., U.S.A., is spending the winter at 210 West Madison street, Baltimore, Md., in order to be near her son, Mdsn. G. G. Herring, jr., who is at the Naval Academy. With her is her daughter, Eleanor, who is a violin student at the Peabody Conservatory. Miss Lillian Herring is still in Columbia, S.C.

Lieut. Col. Augustus Drum Porter, of the old N.G. N.Y., who has been serving efficiently as secretary to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, of New York city, has been honored by being appointed special deputy commissioner, to serve in this capacity in addition to his duties as secretary to the Police Commissioner. He has been assigned to duty as follows: Executive deputy commissioner, secretary to the Police Commissioner. Colonel Porter's long experience in the military service and his thoroughness and broad knowledge fit him particularly for any position where keen and sound judgment is necessary.

A son was born to Major W. L. Benham, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Benham, at Fort Riley, Kas., on Nov. 11, 1918.

A daughter was born to Major John C. F. Tillson, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Tillson at Governors Island, New York, on Nov. 14, 1918.

A son, John Alexander Logan, 4th, was born to Major John A. Logan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Logan on Nov. 3, 1918. Major Logan is on duty overseas.

A daughter, Hope Sylvia McCue, was born to Major George S. McCue, 345th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McCue at San Jose, Cal., on Oct. 31, 1918.

A son, Sterling Price-Willis, jr., grandson of Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. S. P. Willis, U.S.A., on Nov. 11, 1918.

A son, Kenneth Murchison, was born to Lieut. Col. W. G. Murchison, U.S.A., and Mrs. Murchison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Nov. 13, 1918.

Mrs. John E. Hewitt and daughter Florence are spending the winter at 403 Church street, Marietta, Ga., during the absence of Major Hewitt, U.S.A., abroad.

Mrs. Robert E. Vose and small son, Robert, are living in their home at 942 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, Cal. Major Vose has gone to join his regiment at Fort Screven, Ga.

Mrs. L. T. Richardson and her three daughters have taken an apartment at 80 Berwyn street, Orange, N.J., where they will reside while Colonel Richardson is in France.

Mrs. Benjamin T. Simmons and son, Benjamin, have taken an apartment at the Hyperion Club, Camp Dodge, Iowa, where Brigadier General Simmons is commanding general.

Mrs. Henry Loinsen, wife of Major Henry Loinsen, U.S.A., now in France, is slowly convalescing from her recent serious illness at the home of friends in San Francisco, Cal.

A cable has been received recently from Lieut. George V. Nauman, of the Air Service, U.S.A., announcing his arrival at Brest, France. Lieutenant Nauman sailed from Hoboken in October.

Mrs. E. A. Millar, wife of Brig. Gen. E. A. Millar, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. William D. Geary, are in their home at 800 A Avenue, Coronado, Cal., while General Millar and Major Geary are in France.

Esther, Mary and Elizabeth Shaw, daughters of Col. George C. Shaw, I.G.D., U.S.A., have recently been entered at St. Agnes's School, Albany, N.Y. Mrs. Shaw will spend the winter in Washington at 1820 Lamont street, N.W.

Capt. I. B. Hill, 41st Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hill announce the birth of a son, Benjamin Ira Hill, at the Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., on Nov. 17, 1918. Major John Storck, retired, U.S.A., and Mrs. Storck are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hill, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee and son Mark are occupying quarters at Fort Myer, Va., while Colonel McNamee is at the Artillery School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. A. A. McNamee, U.S.A., is with the 35th Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas, and Lieut. Roland McNamee, U.S.A., graduated from West Point Nov. 1, and is spending his leave with his mother at Fort Myer.

Mrs. Henry Tilghman Bull entertained at luncheon at the Shoreham, Washington, on Nov. 15, having as her guests Mrs. Frank McIntyre, Mrs. Francis Winter, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. William Glasgow, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, Mrs. W. L. Finley, Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, Mrs. Arthur Cassells, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright.

Lieut. Walter B. Gasell, Battery A, 16th Field Art., 4th Division, U.S.A., severely wounded in the right arm in action Aug. 12, 1918, has returned to the States and is, for the present, at Debarcation Hospital No. 2, Fox-hills, Staten Island, N.Y. He is a graduate of mechanical engineering department, University of Wisconsin. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gasell, of La Crosse, Wis.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., Comdr. Truman H. Newberry, U.S.N., and Capt. Caesar de Mello, commander of the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo, were guests at a luncheon given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on Nov. 19, by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in honor of Prince Axel, of Denmark. His Highness is commander of a submarine in the Danish navy.

The officers of the 85th Field Artillery, U.S.A., gave a beautiful dinner-dance at the Country Club of Montgomery, Ala., on Nov. 16, in honor of Col. Frank Thorp, jr., U.S.A., and his charming bride. There were ninety guests at the tables, which were decorated with crimson chrysanthemums. Many of the pretty Montgomery society girls were present as well as the Army ladies. Mrs. George W. England also gave a small informal tea at her home in Montgomery, in honor of Mrs. Frank Thorp, jr. The ladies present were Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Mrs. Herman Glade, Mrs. James Copp, jr., Mrs. James Hanson, Mrs. James A. Ryan, Mrs. J. M. Ely, Mrs. H. L. Huffman and Mrs. Hardenburg.

Col. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty have given several box parties for the Camp Meigs show of "Atta Boy," given by the men of Camp Meigs, Va., which has been a great success. Col. and Mrs. Gienty's guests on the different occasions were: Col. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Major and Mrs. Kincaid, Capt. and Mrs. George Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, of California, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Dodson, Major and Mrs. Benson, Col. and Mrs. E. Graham, Mrs. Herr, Col. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Major H. H. Skerrett, Col. and Mrs. Roscoe Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, of Honolulu, Col. and Mrs. Ragin. The show "Atta Boy" has been attended by the President, Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, Quartermaster General and officers on duty in Washington.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, and who was in command at Camp Upton, N.Y., when the 77th Division was stationed there, addressed the auxiliary organization and friends of the 306th Infantry, which was part of the 77th Division, at a meeting held at Washington Irving High School, New York city, on Nov. 19. He spoke highly of the division and the work it has done in France, and told of his disappointment when he returned to this country from France in March and found that other duty to which he was assigned made it impossible for him to go overseas with the organization. A letter, dated Oct. 14, was read from Major Gen. E. Wittenmyer, U.S.A., who commands the 153d Brigade, A.E.F., addressed to the commanding officer of the 77th Division recommending Col. George Vidmer, U.S.A., for appointment to rank of brigadier general because of his demonstrated fitness at the taking of St. Juvin. Colonel Vidmer has been in command of the 306th Infantry from the time of its organization.

A daughter, Eva Lillian Turner, was born to Lieut. George H. Turner, U.S.N., and Mrs. Turner at Brown- ing, Wis., on Nov. 14, 1918.

Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Frank Courtis are at the Hotel Ocean- or, Nice, France, for the winter.

Mrs. Herman Kobbé is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bernard Witherbee, of West Newton, Mass., during Major Kobbé's absence overseas.

A son, John James Vandenberg, jr., was born to Capt. J. J. Vandenberg, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Vandenberg at Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 14, 1918.

A son, grandson of Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., was born to Major O. L. Spiller, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Spiller at Charleston, S.C., on Nov. 8, 1918.

During the absence overseas of Lieut. Col. John J. Fulmer, U.S.A., Mrs. Fulmer is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brooks, 1631 Jefferson avenue, East Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, wife of Colonel Shuttle- worth, U.S.A., is living at 16 Carr Hall, Fort Riley, Kas. Colonel Shuttleworth is stationed with the 65th Pioneer Regiment at Camp Funston, Kas.

Mrs. Frank L. Winn and Mrs. Owen S. Albright are spending the winter at 604 Astor street, Milwaukee, Wis., during the absence of Major General Winn and Lieutenant Colonel Albright, U.S.A., overseas.

The commissioning of Rev. John V. Axton, recently graduated from the Training School for Chaplains, pro- vides probably the first case in which father and son have served at the same time as chaplains in the Army.

Mrs. Johnson and Miss Dorothy Johnson, the wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. W. O. Johnson, U.S.A., will be at the Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, Ill., for the winter, having given up their quarters at Fort Sheri- dan, Ill.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. Col. Albert Patton Clark, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., now serving abroad, with her two children is at 2905 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., where she expects to remain until Colonel Clark's re- turn from France.

A son was born to Lieut. Col. A. E. Deitsch, U.S.A., and Mrs. Deitsch at the C. V. Hospital, Plattsburg, N.Y., on Nov. 12, 1918. Colonel Deitsch has been in France since the last of March with the American Ex- peditionary Force.

Mrs. Moore, widow of Major James T. Moore, U.S.A., has been transferred by request to the hostess house at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Colonel Woodson having ad- vised its reopening for special work in connection with General Hospital No. 30.

Mrs. Joseph G. Tifford, who spent the summer and early autumn at Fishers Island, N.Y., passed through Washington and will be with her daughter at Atlanta, Ga., where Major Gen. George Cameron, U.S.A., is on duty at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Mrs. Warren, wife of Major A. H. Warren, Coast Art., U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. Joseph deM. McCain. Mrs. McCain is making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall A. Booker, of Hampton, Va., during Major McCain's absence abroad.

Mrs. Prentiss Bassett, wife of Commander Bassett, U.S.N., who is now overseas, is with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, making her home in Annapolis during Commander Bassett's absence. Mrs. Von Schrader is the widow of Colonel Von Schrader, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to Capt. Orville M. Moore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore on Nov. 11, 1918. Mrs. Or- ville M. Moore, son, Bidwell, and infant daughter are at home with Mr. and Mrs. George Plitt Von Eiff, 5 West Belvidere avenue, Mt. Washington, Md.; while Captain Moore is in service in France.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., delivered a lecture at the American Museum of Natural History in New York city on Nov. 19 in which he described the work of the Navy during the war. The large audience assembled in the auditorium of the museum listened with close attention to the Admiral's spirited address, inter- rupting him frequently with outbursts of appreciative applause.

Mrs. Allen M. Cook, having leased her home near Norfolk, Va., in anticipation of joining Commander Cook at Detroit later, is spending some time with her children, who are under the tutelage of Professor De Merit, at Jackson Springs, N.C. Mrs. Cook is stop- ping at Pine Top Lodge, a huntsman's resort near Pine- burst, where the families of sportsmen can enjoy the varied pastimes of that famous resort, and the benefits of the mild climate of the Thermal belt.

The War Department announced on Nov. 15 the re- ceipt of a cablegram stating that Lieut. John R. Schley, A.S., U.S.A., had been killed on Oct. 16 in an airplane accident. His relatives hope the report may be incorrect because a letter dated Oct. 20 was received from him a few days ago. Lieutenant Schley was a son of the late Dr. Stetiner Schley, of Frederick, Md., and a relative of the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Command- ery M.O.L.L.U.S., in Washington, Nov. 6, Capt. James F. Hothel, U.S. Coast Guard, and Capt. Hugh P. Baker, U.S.A., were elected to membership. Major C. C. West, of the Chemical Warfare Service, exhibited samples of modern gas masks and described the various kinds of mustard, phosgene, and lachrymal gases used in an inhuman form of warfare, of which the members of the commandery were totally ignorant in the days when they fought and bled in defense of the Union.

A "war dance," given Nov. 11 at the Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, celebrating peace, was attended by many Army people from Fort Sam Houston, Kelly Field and the camps. Many dinners were given first, during which Mrs. W. T. Cavanaugh, from Chicago, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other selections. The 14th Cavalry band gave an interesting program of patriotic and dance numbers, and the tea room and foyer were filled with dancers. Notable among the crowd were the French officers, dancing for the first time since August, 1914, notes our correspondent.

Officers of the Army and Navy, guests the past week at the Hotel Astor, New York city, were: Col. and Mrs. Albert Sloan, Col. and Mrs. W. L. Luhn, Col. S. W. Roessler, R. H. Jacobs, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Thomason, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Smith, Major Chester P. Dorland, Capt. W. I. Evans, B. R. Kennedy, Sam Shellsburger, W. D. Hamilton, J. I. Moore, Albert W. Paine and C. H. Sargent, Lieuts. George C. Beauchamp, C. S. Berry, John D. Moore, H. D. Dolde and D. H. Prier, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. Porter and Lieut. N. M. Palmer, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. E. J. O'Keefe and Lieut. C. C. Plummer, U.S.N.

Lieut. C. A. Smith, U.S.A., is the guest of his parents in Washington.

Ensign and Mrs. Henry L. Pitts, U.S.N., are spend- ing some time in Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald F. Washburn, U.S.N., are spending the winter in New London, Conn.

Mrs. Sternberg, widow of General Sternberg, U.S.A., is spending the winter at the Grafton, Washington.

Mrs. Nelly, wife of Lieut. Col. H. M. Nelly, U.S.A., and children are spending the winter in Brookline, Mass.

Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, jr., U.S.N., are residing in their new home, 1609 Thirty-fifth street, Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of Lieut. Robert Roosevelt, U.S. A., has reopened her apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, U.S.A., and Miss Rivers have leased the residence, 2120 Bancroft place, Washington.

Ensign and Mrs. Charles G. Grimes, U.S.N., are established in the apartment they recently leased at the Northumberland, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert A. Courteney, U.S.A., were honor guests at a dinner given by Mrs. William Alex- ander on Nov. 14 in Washington.

Mrs. Charles Bromwell, widow of Captain Bromwell, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Bromwell have left Washing- ton for a brief stay in New York city.

Mrs. O. W. Griswold and children have taken a house at 12 Pittsfield street, Cranford, N.J., during the absence overseas of Major Griswold, U.S.A.

Mrs. Charles A. Bayler, jr., wife of Major Bayler, 39th U.S. Inf., now serving in France, is spending sev- eral weeks in York, Pa., as the guest of Mrs. Percy Penbacker.

A daughter, Helen Elizabeth Roost, was born to Major Frederick H. Roost, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roost at Sioux City, Iowa, on Nov. 17, 1918. Major Roost is in France with the 34th Division (Sand- storm).

Mrs. Shellabarger, wife of Capt. Samuel Shellab- arger, U.S.A., was honor guest at a beautifully ap- pointed luncheon given by Mrs. John H. Young on Nov. 13 in Washington. Mrs. Shellabarger has since sailed for Sweden to join Captain Shellabarger, who is mili- tary attaché at the U.S. Embassy there.

From letters received in Washington it is learned that during a recent voyage overseas Col. Edgar S. Stayer, U.S.A., of the Motor Transport Corps, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in celebration of his forty-sec- ond birthday. The letter did not disclose the name of the ship or the date on which the dinner was given, nor a list of the other guests, but it is known that Colonel Stayer was accompanied on the trip by a group of fel- low officers of the Motor Transport Corps.

ARMY ITEMS.

Profitable Camp Gardens.

War farms and gardens which have been operated at camps and cantonments throughout the country under the direction of the Farms Branch of the Salvage Division have proven successful financially as well as in providing soldiers with fresh vegetables. The net profit of the farm at Camp Grant, Ill., on its first year's operations approximates \$10,000. These figures take into consid- eration the depreciation of the machinery used and a charge of \$2 per man per day for each soldier working on the farm. This farm contains 900 acres.

Salmon Purchased for Army.

More than \$7,000,000 worth of salmon has just been purchased by the Subsistence Division. Pending deter- mination of fair prices to be paid, the Government has advanced \$7.85 per case for red and \$6 per case for pink salmon. Final prices to be paid will be based upon costs of the respective packers as determined by the Federal Trade Commission. Under a new arrangement the salmon pack will be strapped at the canneries next year. This will mean a saving of nine cents per case or \$270,000. Seventeen million cans of salmon are to be released from the San Francisco depot.

Armory Working Hours Reduced.

The United States armory at Springfield, Mass., on Nov. 15 reduced its working schedule from twenty to sixteen hours a day on the basis of two eight-hour shifts, according to a press despatch. Night workers are to be retained. Five thousand employees are effected by the change.

12th Cavalry Song.

The officers and men of the 12th Cavalry were de- lighted to receive a song the other day which is dedi- cated to them. It is entitled "The 12th Cavalry Song" and is composed by Geoffrey O'Hara, the composer of the famous K-K-K-Katy song. It is a most tuneful song and already the men are singing it as they go and return from drill. As a small token of their apprecia- tion for the honor that Mr. O'Hara has bestowed upon the regiment with this song the officers unanimously elected him an honorary member of the 12th Cavalry Association. It is hoped that they will have the pleas- ure of meeting and entertaining him, sometime in the near future.

Lieuts. H. S. Thompson and C. P. Anderson Missing.

Lieut. Hugh S. Thompson, bombardier, and Lieut. C. P. Anderson, pilot of the 96th Aero Squadron, A.E.F., who were reported missing in action on Sept. 16, have not been located, and it is feared that both of them lost their lives in the heavy bombardment in September when 34,626 kilograms of bombs were dropped in twelve days by our aviators. Lieut. Charles R. Codman, who was slightly wounded and made a prisoner on the same day, reports that they had been brought down in flames. Al- though the Red Cross has made every effort to do so, it has been unable to obtain any further news of the missing officers. Lieutenant Thompson is a son of Major John M. Thompson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., attached to the General Staff in Washington, and a brother of Lieut. John M. Thompson, jr., military aeronautics, stationed in Dayton, Ohio. Lieut. Charles P. Anderson is a son of the Right Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Bishop (Epis- copal) of Chicago.

Camp Dix May Be Permanent Post.

Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, spoke to 5,000 soldiers on Nov. 21 at the dedication of the Salvation Army's military hotel at Camp Dix, N.J. "It will be necessary to maintain some of these camps," said General March. "I can tell

you that the War Department is seriously considering the selection of Camp Dix as a permanent training post."

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, will be relieved from active duty Dec. 1, and will proceed to his home on that date.

Major Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., who recently returned from France, has been assigned to command the Infantry training center at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

Brig. Gen. James J. Hornbrook, U.S.A., has been as- signed to command the 2d Cavalry Brigade at El Paso, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Farrand Sayre, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Brownsville, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, U.S.A., who was adju- tant general of the National Guard of Kansas before being appointed in the National Army in August, 1917, has been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army.

Col. John W. Barker, U.S.A., on duty with the Gen- eral Staff Corps at Washington, who at one time during the war was in command of the 165th Infantry (old 69th N.Y.N.G.) of the famous Rainbow Division on the battle line in France, will review the 69th Infantry of the New York Guard in its armory in New York city on Saturday night, Dec. 7. Colonel Phalen, command- ing the 69th, feels highly honored at having Colonel Barker as the guest of the 69th.

Col. Lawrence C. Brown, Air Service, U.S.A., has left San Diego, Cal., to assume command of Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas.

Col. Jacob L. Devers, Field Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to the 9th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla.

Col. Clarence Blethen, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 24th Artillery at Fort Worden, Wash.

Col. George Hubbard, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been as- signed to command the 26th Artillery at Fort Stevens, Ore.

Lieut. Col. Ira Longanecker, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Selfridge Field at Mount Clemens, Mich.

Lieut. Col. William C. McCord, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

Major Wesley Lester, Q.M. Corps, has been assigned to command of the Remount Depot at Fort Reno, Okla.

Capt. Charles V. Ham, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been ordered to report in arrest to the C.O. at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., and to proceed from Camp Mer- ritt, N.J., for this purpose.

Capt. John Gardner, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been as- signed to command the ordnance depot at Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C.

Lieut. Reginald H. Carter, Inf., U.S.A., has been ap- pointed aid to the commanding general of the 18th Divi- sion at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

COAST GUARD PAY ACCOUNTS.

Officers of the Coast Guard on detached duty commenc- ing with the pay for December next will have their pay accounts handled in a different manner from that previ- ously in vogue. Each officer on duty with a naval unit or on detached duty will receive an order from Headquar- ters placing him in a detached pay status and authoriz- ing any Navy Coast Guard disbursing officer, or any Navy supply officer, to settle his accounts upon presen- tation of his pay card, Form 2677. The letter referred to must be deposited with the disbursing officer, who will hold the same as long as he carries the officer's ac- count. It is thought this method will simplify matters greatly and lead to earlier settlement of accounts than heretofore.

The Touraine Company, of Boston, Mass., subscribed \$470,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. This is the larg- est subscription to any of the loans by any concern in candy, chocolate and the allied industries. These in- dustries as a whole feel a certain pride in the very commendable showing they made in the fourth Liberty Loan drive.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Nov. 15, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieutenants, U.S.A., to be first Lieutenants, Medical Corps: Hugo Muench, jr., from Oct. 26, 1918; Jarrett M. Huddles- ton, Oct. 27; George E. Blue, Oct. 28; Earl C. Padgett, Oct. 29, 1918; David O. N. Lindberg, Oct. 30; Cecil E. Johnson, Oct. 31; Harry LeRoy Smith and Carl Beavre, Nov. 1.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Arthur W. Stan- ley, from Aug. 9, 1918; Harold E. Brailley, Aug. 21; Carleton Burgess, Frederick H. Vandegrift, Harry E. Dodge, Charles F. Palmer, Jay D. D. Marcellus, Lewis D. Cooper, jr., Charles J. Davis, George W. Outland, John M. Moose, jr., Nelson E. Perry, Innes Randolph, Aug. 27; Carl B. Byrd, Aug. 28; Thomas Brady, jr., Aug. 30.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Frank C. De- laney, from Aug. 17, 1918; Paul W. Foster, jr., Kennedy Has- sensahl, Arthur P. Patterson, Aug. 27; Robert P. Reynolds, Sept. 18; Philip G. Hodge, Sept. 25.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: John W. Barker, from Aug. 27, 1918; James P. Harbeson (subject to examination), from Sept. 18, 1918.

Nominations received by the Senate Nov. 18, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

(For nominations of the U.S.M.A. graduates see pages 446, 447.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of the Army of the United States to be first Lieuten- ants, Medical Corps. From Nov. 8, 1918—The following, all from first lieutenants except Lerman, Manlove, jr., and Powell: J. M. Welch, M. O. Soman, J. J. Mann, J. L. Homstead, C. G. Irish, G. F. McNeill, jr., S. O. Reese, jr., O. T. Kirksey, Capt. W. W. Lerman, V. R. Turner, F. Damrau, C. W. Henderson, W. D. Fleming, H. G. Johnson, J. H. Murphy, O. A. Cibelin, J. W. Sherrill, P. L. Cook, E. A. Lane, O. F. Snell, A. L. Guerra, M. M. Nemser, Capt. C. H. Manlove, jr., and E. V. Powell, H. T. Compton, J. H. Bullock, H. B. Swan, W. van O. Moore, J. N. Hayes, E. H. Albers, B. W. Lewis, L. H. Fife

Gerald, G. H. Preston, E. W. Kessner, W. S. Bennett, L. F. Sammann, M. B. Bender, O. E. Keegan, J. B. Haines, G. C. Milnor, R. Bogan, J. W. Clarkson, F. E. Best, F. S. Seabold, S. J. Wolfmeyer, E. M. DeGraft, F. W. Connolly, J. O. Riggin, W. C. McConnell, C. M. Redding, E. J. Steves, J. A. Logan, E. Elliott, G. A. Brown.

To be First Lieutenants from Nov. 15, 1918—Majors J. P. Truax, C. H. Stearns, E. W. Newton.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 81, Oct. 1, 1918, War Dept., change Para. 132, 257, 295, 491, 1036, 1044, 1057, 1098, 1128, 1137 and 1165, Army Regulations, 1913, and add Para. 1344½. This latter paragraph is as follows:

1344½. An enlisted man who qualifies hereafter as military telegrapher in the Signal Corps is entitled to \$5 a month if he be an expert military telegrapher, \$3 a month if he be a first-class military telegrapher, and \$2 a month if he be a military telegrapher, in addition to his pay, from the date of qualification until the next opportunity to requalify, or for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that year, provided that during that time he does not attain a higher qualification and that he continues to be a member of the Signal Corps, or re-enters in that branch of the Service within three months from date of discharge therefrom.

The fact of qualification will be published in orders issued by commanders who are authorized by regulations, or by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to issue orders for the appointment and promotion of non-commissioned officers in the Signal Corps; such orders will give the date of actual qualification from which the soldier is entitled to the additional pay.

The first roll, and subsequent rolls, on which the soldier is paid the additional pay will give the date of actual qualification, thus: "Expert military telegrapher, June 1, 1918." In case of failure to requalify within one year the roll on which an enlisted man is entitled to additional pay should show the date on which qualification ceases.

In case the soldier is discharged before his qualification has been published in orders, notation will be made on the final statement of the fact and date of qualification and that orders announcing such qualifications have not been received. Such notation will authorize the payment of the amount due the soldier as additional pay; and if such additional pay is due for a period prior to the date to which last paid that fact must be shown. (C.A.R. No. 91, Oct. 1, 1918.)

The paragraphs changed refer to subjects as follows: 132: Relates to absence of enlisted men without authority. 257 and 295: Refer to the marking of military property, and to having metal tags for same. 491: Refers to the stamping of officers' tags.

1036, 1044 and 1057: Relate to heat, light and quarters allowances, as published on page 127 of our issue of Sept. 23, 1918. Refers to the shipment of officers' horses. 1128: Refers to the grade of color sergeant.

1137: Refers to the packing, crating and transporting of baggage, personal books and papers of officers and enlisted men on retirement.

1165: Relates to the clothing of an enlisted man when discharged or furloughed to the Reserve. The change prescribes that all uniform outer clothing then in his possession, except one suit which he is permitted to wear to his home, will be retained for military use; within four months he shall return all uniform clothing which he was permitted to retain for wear to his home, by mail, under a franked label, furnished him for the purpose, in conformity with instructions given him at the time of termination of his active service, as prescribed by Sec. 10, Chapter 17, of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1913. Such instructions will include the address of the quartermaster or the company or detachment commander to whom the clothing is to be returned. When discharged otherwise than honorably, his uniform clothing shall be retained; and a suit of citizen's outer clothing to cost not exceeding \$15 will be issued to him. Clothing retained for military use or returned will be invoiced to the accountable officer and taken up by him on his property returns.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 272-P, NOV. 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, U.S.A., to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery training center, for duty.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Brig. Gen. J. R. Keane.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Longan, Inf., to Camp Lewis, Wash., command of 160th Depot Brigade.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Inspector General's Department: Major J. O. R. Schwencik from Office of I.G. of Army to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., as assistant to the inspector; Major E. J. Carr from duty in Office of I.G. of Army to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., as assistant to inspector; Major M. P. Schillerstrom from duty in Office of I.G. of Army to San Francisco, Cal., Western Dept., as assistant to inspector; Major E. B. Dennis from duty in Southeastern Dept. to Washington, I.G. of Army, for duty.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Inspector General's Department: Major W. Rose from duty in Office of I.G. of Army to Governors Island, N.Y., as assistant to inspector; Major W. H. Elgson from Office of I.G. of Army to Charleston, S.C., Southeastern Dept., as assistant to inspector; Major B. C. Lockwood, Jr., from Office of I.G. of Army to Charleston, S.C., Southeastern Dept., as assistant to inspector; Major E. Collins from duty in Office of I.G. of Army to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southeastern Dept., as assistant to inspector.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major F. H. Todd to Camp Las Casas, P.R.; Major T. C. Gage to Washington, D.C., and take station; Capt. E. F. Wright to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan; Capt. F. G. Mortimer to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Col. H. W. Newton to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Majors J. N. Barney, R. G. Bolling, W. S. Cornell, C. G. Eicher, L. F. Luckie; Capt. P. J. Lipsett.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. I. M. Unger, M.C., to Camp Devens, Mass.; Lieut. Col. F. B. Lund to Williamsbridge, N.Y., General Hospital No. 1; Major E. P. Findlay to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28, for duty with Base Hospital No. 142; Major F. S. Gibson to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty as C.O., Motor Field Hospital No. 60; Capt. H. H. Summer to Lakehurst, N.J., Camp Kendrick, for duty with 1st Gas Regiment, Chemical Warfare Service; Capt. J. G. Eepy, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., to 9th Division; 1st Lieut. S. W. Johns to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Baker, having served as contract surgeon and as an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps for twelve years subsequent to 1898, and having been physically examined for appointment as a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army and found disqualified for that appointment on account of physical disability in line of duty, is placed on the retired list of the Army with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps.

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. T. L. Fairfield, D.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty.

First Lieut. C. S. Spencer, D.C., Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 57.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers assigned to Engr. regiments stated, effective Nov. 1, 1918: Col. V. L. Peterson, to 326th; E. North, to 324th; H. W. Stickle, to 329th; A. K. E. Lyman, to 325th; B. C. Dunn, to 328th; P. B. Fleming, to 324th; P. S. Reinecke, to 325th. Upon completion of course at War College they will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys.

Engineers assigned to Engr. regiments indicated: Capt. A. S. Reynolds, 21st; M. D. Pettes and E. W. Berdesau, 75th; S. McMill, Shepherd, O. E. Jackson and L. R. Annett, 183rd, all at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Col. C. L. Sturdevant assigned to 322d Engrs., Nov. 1, 1918. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, C.E., is honorably discharged from the Service.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. A. K. E. Lyman, 325th Engrs., to Camp Bowie, Texas, 100th Division; Col. V. L. Peterson, 326th Engrs., to Camp Shelby, Miss., 101st Division; Major P. D. Cook to 183rd Engrs.; Major B. Moore to duty with the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division

until completion of his mission in this country representing the general purchasing agent, A.E.F.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major W. E. Fowler to Washington, D.C.; Capt. F. G. Albrecht to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. E. B. White to Washington, D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Hunter, S.C., to Washington, D.C., to Director of Military Aeronautics for duty.

Capt. B. C. Groh, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with a Signal Corps Telegraph Battalion, Franklin Cantonment.

AIR SERVICE.

Officers to Air Service depot Garden City, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. G. H. Seitz, F. E. Hayes and 2d Lieut. B. K. Miller.

Officers to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty: First Lieut. H. H. Lynch, 2d Lieut. O. L. Dean, C. A. Davis, C. M. Noyes and C. C. Baker, Air Service (Aeronautics).

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. T. F. Van Natta, Cav., to Madrid, Spain.

Capt. W. L. Bishop, Cav., is relieved from assignment to 11th Cav.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Appointment on Oct. 24, 1918, of Lieut. Col. E. C. Greenwald, P.A., to colonel (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918, is announced. He will remain on his present duties.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. S. E. Allen, C.A., to Fort Mills, P.I., and assume command of Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

Coast Art. officers will report to C.O. of coast defenses indicated for duty: Lieut. Col. R. F. Farnival, Portsmouth; W. G. Patterson, Sandy Hook; W. W. Rose, New Bedford; J. E. Townes, Jr., Pensacola; W. S. Sings, Mobile.

Colonels of C.A.C. to C.O. of coast defenses indicated for duty: H. Kerriek to Portland, Fort Williams, Me.; M. Young to Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I.; G. Sevier to Galveston, Fort Crockett, Texas; E. L. Gilmer to Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

12TH—Capt. C. R. Perkins, 12th Inf., assigned to 153d Depot Brigade and will join at Camp Dix, N.J.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major J. F. Bitterman to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C.; Major J. A. Harris, Jr., assume command at Camp Jessup, Ga., vice Col. E. S. Stayer, M.T.C., relieved, and is designated as district M.T.C. officer for District E, vice Major O. Hulbert, M.T.C., assigned to other duties; Capt. E. G. Nelson to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Repair Unit No. 204; 1st Lieut. C. W. Bush to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Thomas to Fort Bliss, Texas, Repair Unit No. 815.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. H. C. Davis, retired, to home and from further active duty.

Lieut. Col. J. S. E. Young, retired, to Charleston, S.C., S.E. Dept., for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major W. B. Gray in charge of construction of cafeterias, Bethlehem Loading Co., New Castle, Del., in addition to his other duties.

Major G. C. Burnett to Lakehurst, N.J., and take station.

First Lieut. H. M. Bates to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty in 163d Depot Brigade.

G.O. 94, OCT. 19, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sec. X, G.O. No. 27, W.D., 1918, is amended by adding the following sentence:

When transfers are made from replacement troops or detachments at training centers no transfers of funds will be required.

Training Detachments.

II.—The United States Army training detachments heretofore established at educational institutions by the Committee on Education and Special Training, under authority of Sec. 11, G.O. No. 15, W.D., 1918, will be known and designated as part of the Students' Army Training Corps. Transfers on all records will be made as of Oct. 1, 1918, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Identification Tags.

III.—The War Department is in receipt of a communication from the headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, reporting the failure of troops arriving on transports to comply fully with orders and regulations relating to the wearing of identification tags, with special reference to sick and deceased persons, in whose cases identification, in many instances, is practically impossible without the identification tags.

In order to insure strict compliance with the provisions of Par. 491, Army Regulations, inspection of troops, with this end in view, will be made at time of embarkation and at frequent intervals en route.

Industrial Furlough Section.

IV.—1. There is established in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army a section to be known as the Industrial Furlough Section. This section is charged with all matters relating to industrial furloughs and with the functions of receiving, investigating, analyzing and approving or disapproving all applications for indefinite furlough to enable enlisted men of the Army to return to industry. Instructions relative to this new section are also given.

All communications with regard to industrial furloughs will be addressed to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Morale Branch, G.S.

V.—1. There is created a Morale Branch within the General Staff, which will be in charge of an officer designated as Chief, Morale Branch. It will be under the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, and will operate in general conformance with the other branches of the General Staff.

The general functions of the Morale Branch relate to the improvement of the efficiency of the soldier through the betterment of morale. Instructions relative to this are given.

Direct communication by and with the Morale Branch on all matters concerning morale is authorized.

Limited Service for Officers.

VI.—1. a. The purpose of this order is to provide for the examination of all officers who are physically fit for limited military service only, and their assignment to such duties as they are physically capable of performing. The objective to be reached is the highest possible utilization of the services of all officers whose physical fitness is impaired, but who, if properly placed, are still capable of performing certain duties with such a degree of efficiency as to make their retention in the service desirable.

b and c. Relate to the appointment and duty of boards convened under this order.

d. Examinations hereunder shall include an investigation into the officer's general physical condition and fitness for service, his education and training, his previous experience, and his general suitability for commissioned service. In reaching a conclusion as to physical fitness a departure from existing standards is permissible. The question of physical fitness is to be determined as a question of fact with reference to the performance of a particular duty. The loss of an eye, an arm or a leg does not in fact constitute physical incapacity for the performance of many duties upon which officers are now engaged.

e. The record of a board convened hereunder should show a copy of the convening order, the place and date of meeting of the board, the fact that counsel was introduced, or not desired, by the officer under examination, that such officer was given the right to object to any member of the board and the action taken on his objections, if any, a full report of any evidence taken by the board and of any statements made by the officer under examination, original or duly authenticated copies of all papers considered by the board, and, finally, the conclusions reached by the board. These conclusions will show— (1) Whether, in the opinion of the board, the officer is capable of performing any military duty.

(2) The nature and degree of his physical incapacity.

(3) The estimate of the board as to the officer's general suitability for military service.

(4) A statement of the particular kinds of service which, in the opinion of the board, the officer is fit to perform. These will be stated in order corresponding to the fitness and suit-

ability of the officer for service as determined by the board. The report of proceedings will be prepared in duplicate and signed by the president and recorder of the board.

2. Relates to action on the reports of the boards.

G.O. 50, OCT. 20, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. William T. Johnston, G.S. Corps, is announced as Chief of Staff of the Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 86, OCT. 21, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., is announced as Department Surgeon, Hawaiian Dept., with station in Honolulu from date hereof.

Major Harry E. Murray, Q.M.C., is transferred to Motor Transport Corps and is designated Department Motor Transport Officer, with station in Honolulu from date hereof.

G.O. 37, OCT. 22, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Capt. Harry F. Jordan, S.C., having reported, is announced as Department Signal Officer, and in command of 9th Service Co., Signal Corps, with station in Honolulu, vice Capt. William T. Peyton, S.C., relieved.

G.O. 40, OCT. 29, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major C. W. C. Deering, Adjutant General's Dept., is relieved from further duty as Department Adjutant, Hawaiian Dept., from date hereof.

Capt. Paul S. Roper, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty as Assistant to the Department Adjutant, Hawaiian Dept., and is detailed as Acting Department Adjutant, with station in Honolulu.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. T. C. Dickson, O.D., in addition to his other duties, to duty as department O.O., Northeastern Department, and armament officer, North Atlantic Coast Artillery district, relieving Col. C. M. Weston, O.D. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. F. Hornbrook is assigned to the command of the 2d Cavalry Brigade at El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Brig. Gen. F. Sayre is assigned to command 1st Cavalry Brigade at Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major Gen. B. B. Buck, now at Hoboken, N.J., is assigned to the Infantry training center, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. H. C. Morriam, G.S., from duty in Hawaiian Department, to United States and report by telegram to The A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 12, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, A.G.

Capt. O. G. Iden, The A.G. D., is assigned as assistant personnel adjutant, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Appointment, Adjutant General's Department.

Major C. C. Fenn, Inf., to major in The A.G. Dept. (emer.), Aug. 2, 1918; he is relieved from duty with 160th Depot Brigade and will proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as camp adjutant. (Nov. 14, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major J. P. Hall, J.A., to Washington, D.C., to Judge Advocate General for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Second Lieut. R. E. Coughlin, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., to Acting Quartermaster. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Simons, Q.M.C., to Fort Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Debarcation Hospital No. 2, as assistant to officer in charge of utilities. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. C. Howes, Q.M.C., to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty with Base Hospital No. 133. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Majors of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. Lester to Fort Reno, Okla., and assume command of remount depot thereat; F. E. Simonds to Washington, D.C.; F. E. Parker to Washington, D.C., Director of Finance; J. E. Bourke to Camp Lee, Va.; N. G. Hammond to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., and 20th Division, War D.

Second Lieut. N. I. Balkan, Q.M.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., as salvage officer. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. A. J. Wilmer, Q.M.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty as assistant to the division Q.M. of 102d Division. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Major D. R. Rodney, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. R. Fordyce, Jr., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept.; Capt. W. Ackerman to Omaha, Neb., Florence Field; H. J. Lunsden to Buffalo, N.Y., Edgewood Arsenal plant, National Aniline and Chemical Co.; C. B. Ellison to Orian, Va., Harwood Mill; G. G. Bear to Washington, D.C.; C. R. Barnett to New Orleans; G. H. Dunham to Delaware City, Del.; F. H. Kennedy to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. Ryon to Camp Bowie, Texas; 2d Lieut. K. W. Raynor to Camp Beauregard, La. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The name of A. J. Deutsch, now serving as 2d Lieut., Q.M.C., to that of A. J. Du Val, by decree of the Superior Court of California, Aug. 26, 1918, is announced. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Majors C. C. Chase to St. Louis, Mo., and take station; W. S. Arnold to Edgewood Arsenal, Ridgway, Pa.; Capt. L. M. Palmer to Newport News, Va.; J. E. Taylor to New Cumberland, Pa.; R. A. Baxter to Newport News, Va. (Nov. 19, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C., Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 57: Capt. F. W. Rowans, W. W. Woody, 1st Lieut. J. H. Carroll, A. F. Calvello, G. Hay, H. L. Hirsch, W. R. Hurst, J. F. McNary, K. C. Owens, P. Reinsch, H. P. Rush. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C., Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Hospital No. 14, for temporary duty: Capt. W. A. Ribbeck, A. L. Ridings, 1st Lieut. D. H. Moore. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 128: Capt. C. A. Labreck, C. A. Moore, C. E. Simpson, R. L. Woodard, 1st Lieut. J. C. Land, E. L. Miller, C. B. Russell, S. L. Scheidt, J. A. Skladowsky, S. N. Voss, G. E. Walter. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Shimer, M.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Wilder, M.C., to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. C. M. Sampson, M.C., to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. O. M. Meyer, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; Capt. W. A. Hickman, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. G. Payne to Acetone, Va.; Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. T. D. Frizzell to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Evacuation Hospital No. 57; 1st Lieut. J. O. Butler to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; 1st Lieut. B. T. Sharpton to Corpus Christi, Texas, Hospital No. 15; 1st Lieut. H. F. Wescott to Fort Monroe, Va. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. G. Bull to New Haven, Conn., Yale Army Laboratory School; Major C. L. Heaven, now on leave at Govans, Md., is relieved from station in Philippines and to Washington, D.C.; Major S. G. Prescott to Division of Food and Nutrition, to chief of Division of Food and Nutrition, Medical Dept.; Capt. H. A. Ray to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 128; Capt. E. H. Irvin to Corpus Christi, Texas, Hospital No. 15; Capt. E. C. Gow to Panama, C.Z.; Capt. L. A. Bolling to Boston, Mass., General Hospital No. 10; Capt. E. C. Durgin, Camp Leach, Washington, D.C., 97th Engrs.; Capt. W. B. Moulton, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 57; 1st Lieut. A. K. Resner, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., 33d auxiliary remount depot. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 53: Major H. S. Finney, Capt. E. L. Dickey and S. L. White, 1st Lieut. D. D. Mouric. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty with Motor Ambulance Co. No. 62: Capt. C. D. Harlan, 1st Lieut. G. W. Carpenter, L. O. Hicks, F. M. Shafer. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. L. Byrnes to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; Capt. P. V. Costello, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 51; Capt. J. R. Tackett to Mississippi Normal College, Hattiesburg, Miss.; 1st Lieut. D. M. Bradley, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 54. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty with Artillery regiments specified at Lee Hall, Va.: 36th Artillery, C.A.C.—Capt. G. W. Fithian, J. E. Pollard and 1st Lieut. S. G. Blum, 37th Artillery, C.A.C.—First Lieut. V. L. Allen, B. R. Bass and R. D. Schoemaker. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 50: Capt. W. Anderson and F. J. Wurtelle; 1st Lieut. J. R. Chisolm, H. P. Price and J. E. Reeder. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., for duty with hospital trains specified: Hospital Train No. 53—First Lieut. F. H. Fraser, F. Hamilton and L. A. Hays. Hospital Train No. 54—First Lieut. S. E. Egger, F. N. Morford and E. B. Taylor. Hospital Train No. 52—First Lieut. J. N. Lightsey. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Majors H. D. Hatfield to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36; H. E. Eggers to New Haven, Conn., Yale Army Laboratory School, for duty with a replacement group for overseas service; J. A. Durrant to Western Dept.; Capt. A. J. Lind with 14th Sanitary Train, Camp Custer, Mich.; E. P. Baur to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Base Hospital No. 145; C. F. Smith to Sewanee, Tenn., University of the South; R. C. Hubbard to Washington, D.C.; D. V. McClary to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, 6th Training Battalion, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. C. S. Stratton to Fort Warren, Mass.; J. H. Lowrey to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty with Base Hospital No. 130: Capt. A. Cowan, E. F. Howard, R. M. Tilton; 1st Lieut. M. H. Barsky, B. D. Martinez, E. R. Reynolds, F. E. Steele, Jr. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., Base Hospital No. 129: Capt. G. J. Bergener, M. I. Rosenthal; 1st Lieut. C. H. Brooks, C. M. Chilton, J. C. Falvey, W. E. Hodgson, E. W. Rheinheimer, A. H. Shemwell, R. M. Young. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with Base Hospital No. 143: Capt. E. Boeckmann, J. L. Kelly; 1st Lieut. J. R. Black, B. W. Claypool, W. F. Collins, C. Lambke, H. W. Vernon, A. R. Williamson, C. H. Zander. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty with Base Hospital No. 130: Capt. W. A. Alice and 1st Lieut. E. N. Higgins. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. L. C. Duncan will report in person to the president of the board of officers for collecting and preparing materials for Medical and Surgical History of American Participation in this War; Majors E. I. Vaughn to Dallas, Texas; M. C. Harding to Base Hospital No. 163, Camp Lewis, Wash.; C. A. Rutledge to Austin, Texas, Texas State University; J. H. Telfair to Washington, D.C.; W. C. McKnight to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. S. P. Myer to General Hospital No. 25; F. A. Bridgett to Azules, N.C., Hospital No. 19. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with 41st Regiment, C.A.C.: Major J. B. Cooke, Capt. R. E. Bledsoe and 1st Lieut. L. O. Roy. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointments on Nov. 11, 1918, of officers in M.C. (emer.), from Oct. 23, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. G. E. Brewer, A. Lambert. To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. Emerson. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Appointment on Nov. 9, 1918, of Capt. H. W. Tobias, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.). (Nov. 12, War D.)

Appointment on Nov. 8, 1918, of Major R. C. Bull, M.C., to lieutenant colonel, M.C. (emer.). (Nov. 13, War D.)

Appointment on Nov. 6, 1918, of Capt. W. T. Vaughan, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.). Nov. 8, 1918. (Nov. 13, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. E. M. Hardy, D.C., to Orangeburg, S.C., Agricultural and Mechanical College, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers, D.C. to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty with Base Hospital No. 137: 1st Lieut. G. P. Gregory and L. M. Peterson. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty as follows: Capt. J. C. Campbell, with Base Hospital No. 157; 1st Lieut. R. O. Weiss, Evacuation Hospital No. 56; 1st Lieut. J. H. McNeely, Evacuation Hospital No. 58; 1st Lieut. V. V. Beale, Evacuation Hospital No. 51. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. D.C., to duty as follows: E. L. Pilkington, D.C., to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; W. P. Tanner to East Norfolk, Mass., Hospital No. 34; F. P. Minch to Fort McIntosh, General Hospital No. 2; A. C. Drury to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., Hospital No. 23; L. F. Metzger to Hoboken, N.J.; E. A. Scher to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9; O. W. Huff to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; L. W. Gange to Biltmore, N.C., Hospital No. 12; H. W. Davis to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; W. B. Powell to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; B. P. Jones to Waynesville, N.C., Hospital No. 18; 1st Lieut. C. F. Ebling to Danville, N.Y., Hospital No. 13; O. H. Johnson to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27; A. J. Link to Azules, N.C., Hospital No. 19; L. H. Magee to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; L. J. Weinberg to Madison Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 37; C. C. Prosser to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3; F. B. Sullivan to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; J. M. Moran to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3; J. A. Lynch to Richmond, Va., Hospital No. 22; J. G. Miller to Garden City, N.Y. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major S. Kaufman and Capt. G. W. Angelo to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; 1st Lieut. A. A. Arnold to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Goering to Fort Snelling, Minn., General Hospital No. 29. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Base Hospital No. 136: Majors P. C. Krupp and W. H. Richardson. (Nov. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. H. A. Bangham, D.C., to West Point, Ky., Camp Knox, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of D.C. from duty at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to Air Service Division, Garden City, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. H. Brownstein, A. F. Copeland, H. A. Elins, L. J. Gregory, R. A. Helmer, F. J. Hemmer, W. N. Johnson, N. E. Munk, L. A. Timmerman. (Nov. 19, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. C. Guldner, V.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 5th Cav. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. E. Channing to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; 2d Lieut. G. H. Starr to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; 2d Lieut. L. H. Mathers to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers, V.C. to Louisville, Ky., Remount Depot No. 319, Camp Zachary Taylor: 2d Lieut. E. H. Agnew and O. G. Beck. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. R. Britt, V.C., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Gale, V.C., to Greenville, S.C., Remount Depot No. 310, Camp Sevier, duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Sugg, V.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers, V.C. to Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, Camp Joseph E. Johnston for duty: 2d Lieut. D. L. Cecil, H. A. Chapin. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. J. Cramer to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. B. J. Cady to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg; 2d Lieut. F. L. Cissell to Courchesne, N.M., 9th Engineers (mounted). (Nov. 16, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. F. T. Burling, San. Co., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with Base Hospital No. 141. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major E. J. Tucker, San. Co., to Hoboken, N.Y., port of embarkation, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. O. Burkard, San. Co., to New York, N.Y., 628 Greenwich street, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. F. Goodenow, San. Co., to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. L. R. Bice, San. Co., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., General Hospital No. 30, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. E. Clench, jr., San. Co., to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 43. (Nov. 16, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Engineers to 138th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Major R. H. Sartor, Capt. O. R. Price, F. E. Winter, R. C. Howard, C. W. Abendroth, G. C. Wellman, 1st Lieut. E. E. Noel, T. T. Best, J. F. Waller, A. S. Goss, E. B. Knudsen. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Engineers to 138th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. M. D. Patteson, 1st Lieut. N. G. Wallace, 2d Lieut. B. H. Allen, 1st Lieut. E. F. Whitmore, 2d Lieut. L. M. Mower, E. D. Pierre. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Engineers to 70th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. R. M. Knox, 1st Lieut. O. F. McNairy, 2d Lieut. A. O. Horner. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. A. M. Davidson, Engrs., assigned to 93d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. Maier, Engrs., to 70th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to duty with their regiment: Capt. D. A. Daly, 1st Lieut. C. G. Norris, F. B. Forbes, I. Anderson, W. H. Warnecke, C. A. Knowles, W. S. Tardow, 2d Lieut. J. S. Tregon, A. Christensen. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 210th Engrs., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty: 2d Lieut. W. A. Orth, I. S. Stinson. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to organizations indicated to Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty: Majors E. Klapp to 140th Engrs.; F. L. Patston to 141st Engrs. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to organizations indicated, Fort Myer, Va., for duty: Majors H. M. Gillespie to 76th Engrs.; E. B. Murray to 77th Engrs. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to organizations indicated, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Majors J. A. Griffin to 607th Engrs.; S. Saumanski to 608th Engrs. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to 73d Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty: 2d Lieut. C. R. Bloxton, W. J. Camlin, K. S. Cullen, H. J. Smith, M. E. Hartshorn. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Majors, Engrs., to duty as follows: J. S. Thompson to 119th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; F. S. Tainter to 153d Engrs., Nov. 15, Camp Shelby, Miss.; W. B. Harrison to 153d Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; H. L. McMillan to 143d Engrs.; F. H. Abbott to 144th Engrs., Chief of Engrs.; M. W. Smith to 146th Engrs.; W. G. Gribbell to 97th Engrs., to Camp Leach, D.C.; A. E. Wenige to 609th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys; E. F. Robinson to 74th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; J. A. Gilman to 150th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; W. L. C. Beards to 140th Engrs., and Camp Shelby, Miss. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich., for duty: 2d Lieut. W. E. Trimble, G. S. Vincent, J. E. Weeks, J. S. Williamson, A. S. Wise. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Capt. H. L. Holderman to 119th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. E. R. Lewis to 480th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Capt. C. De Witt, 325th Engrs., to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. S. Reynolds, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Hill, Engrs., to 154th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; 1st Lieut. J. O. Patrick to 480th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Capt. C. S. Ward, C.E., from assignment to 212th Engrs., and assigning him to 608th Engrs. are revoked. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Col. A. K. B. Lyman, 325th Engrs., from present duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., effective Nov. 15, and directing him to proceed without delay to Camp Bowie, Texas, 100th Division, for duty, are revoked. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Col. H. W. Stickle, 323d Engrs., at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., effective Nov. 15, and directing him to proceed to Camp McCallum, Ala., 98th Division, for duty, are revoked. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Col. E. North, 324th Engrs., from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Nov. 15, and directing him to proceed to Camp Wheeler, Ga., 99th Division, for duty, are revoked. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Col. V. L. Peterson, 326th Engrs., from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., effective Nov. 15, and directing him to proceed to Camp Shelby, Miss., 101st Division, for duty, are revoked. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to organizations at Camp A. A. Humphreys indicated before their names: to 549th Engrs.: 1st Lieut. F. S. Wilson; to 550th Engrs.: 1st Lieut. F. J. Croissant; to 551st Engrs.: Capt. G. Fox, H. M. Harps, C. S. Howell, 1st Lieut. W. D. Aiken, O. A. Benoit, E. J. Clair; to 552d Engrs.: Capt. R. M. Jones, G. D. Kellogg, A. D. Knowlton, 1st Lieut. G. R. Fryman, H. W. Hagaman; to 553d Engrs.: Capt. E. V. Lawrence, E. F. Legge, J. F. McCulloch, 1st Lieut. C. S. Holcomb, J. A. Burris, M. O. Jenkins; to 554th Engrs.: Capt. C. McLoughery, Lav. J. Rudbeck, W. Schmidt, 1st Lieut. G. P. Jensen, G. J. Morse, O. A. Smith; to 555th Engrs.: Capt. P. M. Speicher, E. K. Wilson, 1st Lieut. O. Van Gunten, D. M. Welsh; to 556th Engrs.: Capt. H. H. Wolff, B. R. Wolf, 1st Lieut. W. D. Yeager. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to 211th Engrs., to Camp Meade, Md.: 2d Lieut. J. C. Aker, E. E. Armstrong, L. P. Clark. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Major A. F. Allen to 140th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major T. J. Powell to 99th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Major G. C. Thornton to 322d Engrs., Palo Alto, Cal.; Major D. L. Neuman from assignment with 214th Engrs., when regiment leaves Camp Forrest, Ga., and report to C.O. and Camp Forrest, Ga., with Engr. troops; Major C. C. Bassett to Camp Forrest, Ga.; Capt. O. S. Ward from assignment to 212th Engrs. and is assigned to 608th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. R. F. Beardsley assigned to the 40th Engrs., Camp Leach, D.C.; 1st Lieut. N. M. Wells to Hoboken, N.J., for duty, vice Capt. R. F. Beardsley, Engrs., relieved; 1st Lieut. W. E. Booth assigned to 556th Engrs. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 211th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. F. L. Bhippe, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. O. A. Higgins. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 210th Engrs., Camp Funston, Kas., for duty: Capt. M. V. Moore, 2d Lieut. G. H. S. McNair, S. M. Trumbo. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Engr. officers to duty as follows: Col. N. W. Sickle to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. F. H. Fowler to Camp Meade, Md., 211th Engrs.; Capt. J. W. Aitken, jr., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. O. M. Jenkins to 20th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; Capt. O. De Witt to 211th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. A. Pearson to Camp Alexander, Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Kelley to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lieut. A. O. Loud to 30th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to organizations indicated, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: 1st Lieut. L. V. Edwards to 94th Engrs., and E. R. Walsh to 98d Engrs.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Trenor to 94th Engrs. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 55th Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: 1st Lieut. R. G. Pratt and R. O. Watts. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Majors F. W. Browne to Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Finance and Accounting Q.M. Corps, 19th and 2d Bns., Washington, D.C.; E. C. Howard to Camp Polk, Raleigh, N.C.; Capt. H. O. Tunis to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.; A. Jackson to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.; A. Sauerbrun to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.; R. W. Bourdeau to 220th Engrs., Camp Sevier, S.C.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Hippler and C. T. Keet to 71st Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; T. M. Bruback to 488th Engrs., Washington, D.C.; J. C. Millikin to 210th Engrs., Camp Funston. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty: Capt. H. M. Whiting and 1st Lieut. J. G. Townsend. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 211th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. R. McBeanfield and L. D. Koop, 2d Lieut. W. K. M. Ilyar, W. H. Galligan and W. D. Lynch. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich., for duty: Capt. H. H. Allen and J. B. Holt, 1st Lieut. M. S. Mazany, 2d Lieut. J. O. Hensley, B. H. Stenger and F. K. Postell. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty: First Lieut. F. A. W. Davis, E. H. Carvin and 2d Lieut. J. Bardaley. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich., for duty: Second Lieut. F. O. Ewell and 1st Lieut. L. O. Bradford. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The change in name of C. Gartensteig, now serving as captain of Engrs., U.S.A., to that of C. S. Green, by decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, county of New York, Oct. 3, 1918, is announced. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty: Second Lieut. B. L. Craig and E. L. Marsh. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. P. M. Speicher and E. K. Wilson, 1st Lieut. O. Van Gunten, D. M. Welsh and 2d Lieut. E. Andersen. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. from assignment to 556th Engrs. and report to commanding general, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. B. B. Wolf and E. H. Wolf, 1st Lieut. W. B. Booth and W. D. Yeager, 2d Lieut. H. Lynch, C. B. J. McManus and H. G. Messer. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 29th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., for duty: Capt. H. P. Crowther, 1st Lieut. R. H. Collins, E. V. Moore and G. L. Nason. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Majors W. H. Lilly, E. B. Wilhelm, jr., and W. E. Roche to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Major C. H. Nichols to Washington, D.C., and take station there; Majors J. W. Swann and G. T. Chumery to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. H. L. McDonald to 29th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. E. E. Fitzpatrick and 2d Lieut. O. B. Welsh to 87th Engrs.; Capt. F. A. Bacon and A. B. Edge take station in Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Smalley is assigned to 210th Engrs., Hoboken, N.J. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. C. McLoughery and Lav. J. Rudbeck, 1st Lieut. G. L. Jensen, L. J. Morse, C. A. Smith and E. S. Howe. (Nov. 19, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

First Lieut. V. Muller, O.D., to Watervliet, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. O. A. Phelps, O.D., to South Amboy, N.J., and to Major H. S. Johnson, T.A., Gillespie Leading Co., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Andrews, O.D., to Watertown, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. C. V. Ham, O.D., now at Camp Merritt, N.J., to Camp Lewis, Wash., and report in arrest to C.G. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major W. K. Teasley to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. M. Eppeler to Fort Brown, Texas, to relieve 1st Lieut. J. B. DeBoudac, O.D.; 2d Lieut. D. E. Washburn to Augusta, Ga., for duty with Ordnance training camp, to be attached to provisional unit for overseas service; 2d Lieut. J. H. Jackson to East Alton, Ill., Western Cartridge Co. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. J. Gardner to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg, for duty as C.O. of ordnance depot; A. M. Law to Washington, D.C.; H. W. Flye to Toronto, Canada; D. Jackson to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Beasley to Fort Sill, Okla.; W. H. Leathers to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; H. C. Broom take station at Perryville, Md. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Root to Nashville, Tenn.; R. S. Bowen to Raleigh, N.C., Camp Polk; P. A. Curtis, jr., to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; H. P. Grant to Ft. Point, Va., as maintenance officer; J. W. Furness to Cleveland, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. M. Heidelberg to Indiana Harbor, Ind.; 2d Lieut. S. W. Dubee to Sheffield, Ala., U.S. Nitrate Plant No. 1. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), with dates of rank in October, 1918, as indicated: To be majors—Capt. J. H. Hunter, 8; H. M. Huxley, 7; A. E. Hunt, 21; E. Buckingham, 22; G. U. Burdett, 11; J. F. Conseybar, 6; P. V. P. Dodge, 20; R. L. Graves, 23; E. M. Ayer, 19; J. E. Baker, 9; J. S. Black, 14; A. D. Blake, 15; P. McMichael, 10; J. O. Minor, 18; W. M. Shakespeare, 12; P. Weeks, 18; E. W. Woodruff, 16. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. T. Rogers, O.D., to second lieut. (emer.), Nov. 9, 1918, and to Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, S.C.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. B. Taylor to Camp Meade, Md.; Major W. H. Frank to Washington, D.C.; Major J. J. Hanley to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. Q. Sherlock to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. H. Shields, jr., S.C., to Army Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. E. M. Irwin, S.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 7th Field Signal Battalion, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Wilson, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with Field Signal Battalion, Franklin Cantonment. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to War Plans Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. R. R. Guthrie, H. T. Viger, J. E. Scott, W. A. Parker, C. Barrett and C. A. Garrett. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. J. J. Dickinson, S.C., Nov. 15, accepted. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. Rollman to Camp Meade, Md., with Field Signal Battalion, Franklin Cantonment; 1st Lieut. W. O. Carwell to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 219th Field Signal Battalion; W. J. M. Hutchins to Camp Meade, Md.; H. M. McConnell to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. C. W. Russell, S.C., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. F. Huff, S.C., to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty with 216th Field Signal Battalion. (Nov. 19, War D.)

AIR

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. M. McNamee, Cav., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Major G. P. Patton, Cav., on duty at Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., is relieved from present assignment to 13th Cav. He will remain on present duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Officers placed on detached officers' list: 1st Lieuts. W. C. Butler, Cav., J. I. Gibbon, 16th Cav., and R. G. Breene, Cav. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 First Lieut. C. W. White, Cav., to duty with Air Service (Aero.), (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Major R. S. Brown, Cav., is detailed for duty in Air Service as a junior military aviator. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 Lieut. J. C. Cooley, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 14th Cavalry and will join. (Nov. 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

1ST—Officers in France relieved of assignment to 1st Field Art.: Major A. J. French; Capt. S. J. Cudler, J. W. Kelley, R. B. Hood. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 4TH—Major G. M. Apple, 4th F.A., assigned to a separate battalion, Mountain Artillery, National Army, on duty in Canal Zone. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 14TH—First Lieuts. J. J. Byrne and D. H. McCoy, 14th F.A., relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 20TH—Officers to Hqrs., 20th F.A. Brigade: 2d Lieuts. L. H. Gardner and J. M. Stinson. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 37TH—Lieut. Col. H. Hulen, 37th F.A., is assigned as brigade adjutant of 18th Field Artillery. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. E. DeL. Smith from assignment to 9th Field Art., is assigned to Field Art. replacements, Camp Jackson, S.C., and will join. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Col. J. L. Devers from assignment to 60th Field Art. and is assigned to 9th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Capt. J. W. Dimond from assignment to 60th F.A. and assigned to 322d Amm. Train for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Capt. A. N. Selby, F.A., is assigned to 60th F.A. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Officers of F.A. relieved from assignment to organization indicated: 1st Lieuts. A. J. Hanna and W. Kent, 67th F.A.; H. U. Phillips, 61st F.A.; L. F. Prosser, 50th F.A.; W. Yates, 47th F.A.; 2d Lieuts. W. F. Holmes, jr., 61st F.A., and I. Schuyler, 63d F.A. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers assigned to 19th F.A. Brigade headquarters: Capt. T. E. Buechler and 1st Lieut. O. F. Townsend, jr., F.A. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capt. T. H. Gilliam, jr., to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. H. S. Coleman to 13th Cav. and will proceed to join; Capt. J. B. Tice to 68th F.A.; 1st Lieut. L. C. Amos to Washington, D.C., Military Intelligence; 2d Lieut. J. W. Moffie to Camp Jackson, S.C.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Smith assigned to 56th F.A. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Major L. G. Cargile, F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of F.A. to Washington, War Plans Division, General Staff, for duty: Col. L. P. Collins, F. Thorp, jr.; Lieut. Col. J. M. Eager, T. J. J. Christian, L. E. Jones, H. L. O. Jones, F. H. Hicks; Majors B. Marsh, J. E. McMahon, jr., W. C. Crane. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. L. P. Stover is assigned to Field Art. replacements at Camp Jackson, S.C., and will join. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Field Artillery officers relieved from assignment with Field Art. replacements, Camp Jackson, S.C., and assigned as brigade radio officers to organizations as indicated, and will proceed to join: 1st Lieuts. G. T. Stanton, 9th F.A. Brigade, Camp McClellan, Ala.; F. H. Allport, 14th F.A. Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich.; L. O. Hibbard, 170th F.A. Brigade, West Point, Ky.; R. E. Evers, 11th F.A. Brigade, Camp Stanley, Texas. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. L. Gruber to Washington, D.C.; Major J. C. McElhin to Princeton, N.J.; Princeton University; Capt. T. C. McGee to 9th Amm. Train, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Capt. C. G. Day to Camp Bowie, Texas, with 17th Amm. Train; Capt. R. W. Page to Camp Meade, Md., with 11th Amm. Train; Capt. C. G. Day, with 50th Field Art. Camp Bowie, Texas, to 17th Amm. Train; 1st Lieut. W. B. Churchman, jr., to Camp Hancock, Ga.; 1st Lieut. G. MacEdward to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; 1st Lieut. N. Ellison, jr., Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. A. E. Baltzer to 50th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. L. E. Richards to 17th Amm. Train, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. H. H. Harris to Camp Jackson, S.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Major R. McLean, F.A., to Students' Army Training Corps, Princeton University, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 Second Lieut. D. V. Bennett to captain, F.A., and to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., for duty with 35th F.A. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments on Nov. 11, 1918, of officers in Field Art. (emer.), from Nov. 7, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. D. C. Munro, R. W. Kretzinger, J. M. Andrus, S. P. Davis. To be first lieutenants—2d Lieuts. J. J. Guinan, F. W. Coste, J. F. Butler, F. K. Bullard, C. P. Browne, M. S. Brownell, E. A. Breyman, H. N. Wallace, L. McCall Butts. They are assigned to 41st F.A., Camp Custer, Mich. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Appointments of officers in Field Art. (emer.), from Oct. 24, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. O. A. Dickinson. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors T. J. J. Christian, E. P. Parker, jr., and J. A. Rainier. To be majors—Capt. S. B. Addis, I. F. Belser, L. L. Anderson, H. F. Bristol, C. Crombie, L. E. Dallenbach, H. B. Fell, M. Green, J. S. Huske, P. Muller, W. L. Nash, C. M. Piper, S. G. Rea, J. W. Rodgers, F. O. Tilson and N. O. Whitford. They will remain on their present duties. (Nov. 5, War D.)
 Appointments on Sept. 7, 1918 (emer.), with rank from Sept. 4, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. C. Ohnstad and A. A. Maybach, E.A. (captains, C.A.). (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Appointments on Aug. 31, 1918, of officers in Field Art. with rank from July 30, 1918, and assignments as indicated: To be lieutenant colonels—Major M. Proctor, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.; Major C. J. McConkey, 52d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; Major E. B. Richardson, 25th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala. To be major—Capt. R. E. Shonts, 38th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Gillespie, 40th F.A., Camp Custer, Mich.; 1st Lieut. A. Woolf, 42d F.A., Camp Custer, Mich. To be first lieutenants—2d Lieut. G. I. Moseley, 29th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas. The officers named will proceed to their proper station for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

19th Regiment, Army Art., C.A.C.,
 Fort MacArthur, Cal., G.O. 1, Nov. 8, 1918.

1. The regimental commander takes great pleasure in commending the following members of his regiment for promptly answering to a call for volunteers to perform dangerous and arduous duty in the care of the sick:
 First Sergt. Harold P. Baird; Sergts. Arthur R. Cody, Raymond Emery, Leland L. Higgins, Ray V. Strickler, Ray J. Sullivan and Ralph F. Weichert; Corpals. Glenn M. Blevins, William B. Frey, Henry V. Gooding, Thomas J. Hurst, Howard O. Kinsley, Henry C. Kuhlmann, Edward C. Lindcen, Evan M. Maxwell, Fred A. Maxwell and Byron E. Putnam.
 2. This order will be published at the next formation of the regiment and a copy furnished each man mentioned.

ADNA G. CLARKE, Col., Coast Art., Commanding.

Col. C. Biethen, C.A., to Fort Worden, Wash., and assume command of 24th Art. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Screven, Ga., and join 26th Art. C.A.C.: Major R. E. Vose; Capt. J. A. Commangere, jr., H. S. Johnson and E. L. Meyer; 1st Lieuts. W. D. Cagney, E. Dreiss, jr., A. Dubeau, F. J. Kelly and J. R. Leister; 2d Lieuts. H. S. Adams, R. C. Bateman, F. Baumgardner, A. L. Blount, E. C. Bockaus, C. R. Eisenmeyer, L. A. Engle, R. J. Gill, W. A. H. Grants, J. L. Barter, D. J. Blattner; Chaplain A. O'Connell. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Col. G. Hubbard, C.A.C., to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume

command of the 26th Art. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to Fort Monroe, Va., and join 31st Art. C.A.C.: 2d Lieuts. C. H. Fonde, E. Taya, E. Robertson, O. M. Wagner. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of C.A. will join 32d Art. C.A.C., at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: 2d Lieuts. C. Steinmetz, C. F. Friedgen, W. M. Adams, D. B. Campbell. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Capt. B. Milburn, C.A.C., will join 31st Art., Camp Abraham Eustis, Va. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Major S. W. Ellison, C.A.C., to Fort Worden, Wash., is join 24th Art. (O.A.C.). (Nov. 12, War D.)
 First Lieut. A. D. Binford, C.A.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., War Prison Barracks, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. recently returned from abroad, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with Coast Art. School: Majors J. H. Hood, C. B. Lindner, G. G. Browne, H. E. Winlock; Capt. Horace F. Banaas. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. recently returned from abroad, upon arrival at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to C.G., Coast Art. training center, for duty: Lieut. Col. L. Turle, J. A. Green, G. B. Bartlett, L. L. Pendleton. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. to join 32d Art. C.A.C.: Capt. E. C. M. Stah and E. C. Heizer, 2d Lieuts. M. W. Hall, T. L. McJornt, A. Oberdorfer, S. W. Reising, H. Rudolph, J. E. Swanger, E. M. Unsicker and W. B. Porterfield. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Officers relieved from present assignments and will join organizations indicated: Lieut. Col. R. Guthrie, 36th Art., and A. Edwards, 38th Art. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Major J. A. Code, jr., C.A.C., to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., 34th Art., C.A.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 First Lieut. A. L. Smith, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., and join 61st Amm. Train. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Second Lieut. R. W. Hughes, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., and join 1st Ammunition Train. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and join 8th Trench Mortar Battalion: Capt. B. G. Tandy and 1st Lieut. F. H. Hastings. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. will join 30th Art., C.A.C., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.: Second Lieuts. O. Raymond, L. McO. Smith, R. W. Smith, A. M. Carey, A. G. Elliot, H. J. Henderson, E. E. Fracker and F. W. Seelye. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A. will join 29th Art. C.A.C., at Fort Williams, Me.: Capt. A. A. Allen, A. M. Pendleton, E. A. Reed and J. R. Waltham, 1st Lieuts. W. Derrington and C. E. Records, 2d Lieuts. G. McIntire, W. A. Hodgkiss, S. J. Marsh, F. Nichols, C. G. Smith and W. E. Whitlier. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A. to Fort Du Pont, Del., and join 35th Art.: Capt. C. R. Adams, 1st Lieuts. S. H. Smith, C. P. Von Brook and M. Warren, 2d Lieuts. N. Gilmore, G. W. Herron, C. O. Kaup, E. B. Keiter and C. C. Smith. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Howard, Md., and join 35th Art., C.A.C.: Major W. B. Swindell, jr., Capt. W. E. McComas, jr., Chaplain L. L. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. P. St. C. Browne, J. Parker and L. B. Robertson, 2d Lieuts. G. K. Coleman, J. M. Eggleston and L. G. Hector. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Major E. H. Mitchell to command of 58th Amm. Train, Fort Adams; Capt. H. W. Looklin will join 29th Art., C.A.C., at Fort Williams, Me.; Capt. W. H. Seymour to Fort Adams, R.I., and join 58th Amm. Train; 2d Lieut. A. Baird will join his proper organization. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers of C.A. will join 38th Art., C.A.C., at Fort Warren, Mass.: Major W. O. Elliot, Capt. W. A. Berridge, 1st Lieuts. W. V. Reed and W. P. Woodman; 2d Lieuts. C. N. Dunham, G. M. Frye, E. O. Luechow, W. J. Mumm, E. A. Nelson, I. E. Partridge, jr., E. A. Spaulding and H. E. Stedward. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Capt. C. J. Herzer, C.A.C., to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Major C. Malone, C.A., will join 24th Art., Fort Worden, Wash. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 First Lieut. L. Brown, C.A.C., will join 18th Art., Fort Winfield Scott. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. M. B. McMillan, C.A., is terminated. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers relieved from their present assignments and will join 26th Artillery at Fort Stevens, Ga.: Major R. Vase; Capt. J. Commangere, H. Johnson, E. Meyer; 1st Lieuts. W. Cagney, E. Dreiss, A. Dubeau, F. Kelley, J. Leister; 2d Lieuts. H. Adams, R. Bateman, F. Baumgardner, A. Blount, E. Bockaus, C. Eisenmeyer, L. Engle, R. Gill, W. Grants, J. Barter, D. Blattner, and Chaplain A. O'Connell. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers relieved from present assignment and will report to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty: Major G. Anderson and 1st Lieut. E. Evans, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers relieved from 34th Artillery and will join organizations indicated: Capt. A. Tafel, 27th Art.; 2d Lieuts. E. Patterson and A. Schwalzer, 27th Art.; 1st Lieuts. C. Brand and W. Liggett, 32d Art. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers will join 34th Artillery at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: Capt. W. Lafrena, C. Smith, R. Quinby, H. White, J. McGurley, G. Butts; 2d Lieuts. M. Jacobs, P. Gonsmer, J. Ogden, H. Wilson, A. Horner, C. Rash, C. Buck, W. Boyd, E. Boyle, R. Hoyt. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C., now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Howard, Md., and join the 35th Artillery, C.A.C.: Major H. T. Phillips; 1st Lieuts. W. S. Robinson and O. J. Wyler. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. Seymour will join 58th Amm. Train, Fort Adams, R.I.; Capt. H. Webb will join 8th Antiaircraft Battalion, Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; Capt. E. T. Browne, F. H. All and 2d Lieut. R. B. McCulloch to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., and join 50th Amm. Train; 2d Lieut. T. F. Hamilton to Fort MacArthur, Cal.; Capt. B. J. Llewellyn to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., and join 57th Amm. Train. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers relieved from assignment to Coast Artillery School and report in person to C.G., 33d Art., Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., for assignment to duty: 2d Lieuts. A. Eckley, L. Coman, J. Dowd, J. Claussen. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers from assignment to 33d Artillery and join organizations indicated at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: 1st Lieuts. A. Bentley, C. Richter; 2d Lieuts. L. Badger, M. Cochran, J. Corcoran, 34th Art., and Capt. E. Hunneman, 27th Art. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers relieved from assignment to Coast Artillery School and will join 27th Artillery at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: 2d Lieuts. E. Burnley, W. Deter, F. Gartside, W. Stewart, K. Wells, C. Hall, S. Smith, A. Gould. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of C.A.C. will join 62d Amm. Train: 1st Lieuts. J. W. Fuchs, B. A. Smyth; 2d Lieuts. G. E. Dement, F. I. Edgell, P. F. H. Marshall, B. W. Smith. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of Coast Art. Corps from their present assignment and to Fort Warren, Mass., and join 29th Art., C.A.C.: 2d Lieuts. C. J. Crispin and G. S. Beare. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers will join 34th Artillery, Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: 2d Lieuts. H. Calish, F. Winslow. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers will join organizations indicated at Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: 1st Lieut. F. Pope, 27th Art.; 2d Lieuts. W. Large, J. Killough, 33d Art. (Nov. 16, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Officers relieved from assignment to 12th Infantry and assigned to 153d Depot Brigade: Capt. J. W. Bollenbeck, R. W. Brunson; 2d Lieut. S. I. Rowe. Each of the officers named will join organization to which assigned. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 41ST—Resignation of 1st Lieut. J. D. Hollister, 41st Inf., is accepted for the good of the Service. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Major F. H. Forbes to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Capt. C. S. Traer, Inf., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 64th Pioneer Inf. for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Officers of Infantry arm to Camp Sherman, Ohio, 95th Div., for duty: Capt. F. C. West and T. B. Bird. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 First Lieut. H. E. Ringwald, Inf., from duty with Development Battalion, Camp Beauregard, La., and report to 17th Div. for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 The resignation of Col. M. D. Brown, Inf., is accepted, to take effect Nov. 16.
 Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. R. E. Campbell to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Gordon to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Carter to Camp Gordon, Ga., as aid to the C.G., 18th Div. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Capt. C. S. Upham, Inf., to Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 First Lieut. C. Smith, Inf., to Camp Travis, Texas, 165th Depot Brigade, for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 War Department orders heretofore issued assigning Col.

G. M. Grimes, Inf., as Chief of Staff, 102d Division, Camp Dix, N.J., are revoked. He will report at Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be majors—Capt. J. H. O'Reilly, F. McCabe, A. L. Hamblen, J. W. Lindsay, J. A. Haggerty, W. E. Black, July 30; M. King, jr., J. J. O'Brien, Sept. 7; J. A. Barnard, July 30. (Oct. 31, War D.)
 Appointments on Sept. 4, 1918, of the following officers in the Infantry, with rank from Sept. 4, 1918: To be second lieutenants—Capt. F. K. Gettins, E. D. Harwood, W. A. Joughin and H. G. Keeney, 1st Lieut. J. H. Minnick, 3d Lieut. N. J. Hoppercraft and C. Tjader, all C.A. (Nov. 14, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Crawford, C.W.S., to Training Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First Lieut. W. C. Irvig, M.T.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with Hqrs. Motor Co. 24. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 First Lieut. W. C. Boldman, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Capt. W. R. Buck, 1st Lieut. V. Marshall and 2d Lieut. L. E. Eldum, M.T.C., to Washington, D.C., Motor Transport Corps, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of Motor Transport Corps to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with motor transport officer: 1st Lieut. C. B. Griffin; 2d Lieuts. F. H. Andros, H. L. Alford, A. J. Salsfield, jr., J. B. Shwab and L. R. H. Sexton. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Capt. N. Nicholson to El Paso, Texas, Repair Unit No. 315; 1st Lieut. F. W. Robinson to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Walker assigned to duty as C.O. of Service Park Unit No. 436; 1st Lieut. D. L. Gardiner to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 95th Divisional Supply Train Motor; 1st Lieut. M. S. Manning to Service Park Unit No. 437. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of M.T.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: 2d Lieuts. R. E. Slinbaugh, A. L. McCarthy, E. J. Nott. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Officers of M.T.C. to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Jesup, for duty: 1st Lieuts. A. Kirkpatrick, C. P. Krouzer, E. J. Nudd, C. B. Richards, W. H. Hoyt; 2d Lieuts. G. L. Fisher, T. M. Deane, W. E. Girard. (Nov. 16, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Officers of T.C. to duty as follows: 1st Lieuts. J. E. De Muth and W. H. Tucker, jr., to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt; 2d Lieut. W. H. G. Murray to Cleveland, Ohio; 2d Lieut. H. E. Briceland to Springfield, Mass., Knox Motor Co. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Second Lieut. J. C. Patten, T.C., take station at Dayton, Ohio, Maxwell Motor Co. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 First Lieut. J. E. Demuth and 2d Lieut. P. E. Blackmer to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Second Lieut. F. L. Giddings, T.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. A. Lockwood, retired, to home and from further active duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Col. A. Reynolds, retired, to Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., as C.O. of the Student Army Training Corps. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 The advancement to the grade of colonel on retired list from July 9, 1918, of Major T. M. Wilhelm, retired, is announced. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 Col. H. H. Ludlow, retired, from duty with the Students' Army Training Corps unit at Eastern College, Manassas, Va. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Capt. B. A. Dixon, retired, from U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to San Francisco, Cal., District No. 11, Student Army Training Corps, as assistant district inspector. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Major Gen. W. C. Gorman, retired, is relieved from his present duties, to take effect Dec. 1, 1918, and will then proceed to his home and relieved from active duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 The detail of Major S. P. Vestal, retired, as professor at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy and the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., is announced. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 The advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list from July 9, 1918, of Lieut. Col. H. J. Goldman, retired, is announced. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 The advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list from July 9, 1918, of Major L. Hardeman, retired, is announced. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 The advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list from July 9, 1918, of Major E. T. Cole, retired, is announced. (Nov. 19, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Field Art. replacements, for duty: 1st Lieuts. J. F. De Swan and W. H. Brown. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Appointment on Nov. 11, 1918, of Capt. G. B. Perkins, U.S.A., to major, U.S.A. (emer.), for duty, rank from Oct. 23, 1918. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 First Lieut. W. M. Black, jr., unassigned, to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Field Artillery replacements. (Nov. 13, War D.)
 Appointment on Nov. 11, 1918, of Lieut. Col. D. S. White, U.S.A., to colonel, U.S.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918. (Nov. 12, War D.)
 Capt. H. W. Wessells is assigned to 320th Amm. Train, West Point, Ky. (Nov. 15, War D.)
 First Lieut. J. A. O. Larsen from duty in Washington to Christiansia, Norway, and report to American military attaché, American Legation, that capital, for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers assigned to 20th Amm. Train: Major A. Hyllen; Capt. J. W. Dimond, C. Craig; 2d Lieuts. R. Johnson, G. Gordon. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Officers assigned to 322d Amm. Train, Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: Capt. J. E. Harrison; 1st Lieuts. F. D. Walker, C. A. Brockmeyer, W. J. Booher. (Nov. 14, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. R. L. Maxwell will assume duties as officer in charge of construction work at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 Second Lieut. L. Simonsen, Corps of Interpreters, to 95th Division, Camp Sherman, for duty. (Nov. 16, War D.)
 The appointments on Nov. 4, 1918, of the following officers in the U.S. Army (emer.), with dates of rank as indicated, are announced: To be lieutenant colonels—Lieut. Col. C. J. Marshall, Feb. 8, 1918; R. J. Standiford and D. S. White, July 10, 1918; F. A. Fish and F. S. Butler, July 12, 1918; J. D. Derrick, July 26, 1918; D. B. Leininger, Aug. 3, 1918; G. W. Constable, Aug. 13, 1918; C. B. Perkins, Aug. 21, 1918; H. E. Torgerson, Sept. 26, 1918; G. H. Dean, Sept. 27, 1918; R. A. Dunn, T. D. James and D. J. Lynch, Oct. 1, 1918; W. B. Cook, D. W. Shaffer, H. G. Beauman and F. C. Herschberger, Oct. 11, 1918; D. C. Martin, Oct. 21, 1918; J. E. Morris, Oct. 18, 1918; A. R. Kincaid and L. R. Trompeter, Oct. 24, 1918. They will remain on their present duties. (Nov. 18, War D.)
 Capt. F. J. Conkling, Construction Division, to New York and assume charge of district office at Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Sts. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 Capt. A. K. Isham, 9th Amm. Train, is assigned to 157th Depot Brigade, Camp McClellan, Ala., and will join. (Nov. 19, War D.)
 The appointment Nov. 9, 1918, of Capt. J. A. O'Brien (emer.), June 7, 1918, is announced. (Nov. 19, War D.)

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GOVERNMENT CONTROLS CABLE COMPANIES.

Postmaster General Burleson on Nov. 21 published an order making effective government control of marine cable systems of the United States as proclaimed by President Wilson on Nov. 3. The cable companies are to continue operation through the regular channels until further notice.

TO RELEASE FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

All foreign military instructors who have been rendering efficient service at the Army camps and cantonments throughout the country will return to Washington and then be released from their duties. The work these officers has done can not be praised too highly. They have aided materially in every way in bringing the men in training to the highest state of efficiency, based upon practical experience, and the Army generally owes them a lasting debt of gratitude.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

A reduction of one-third in the current railroad coach fare for soldiers returning to their homes after being discharged from the Army, making the rate to them approximately two cents per mile, has been authorized by Director General McAdoo, according to a press dispatch of Nov. 19 from Washington. The law allows three and one-half cents per mile for transportation and sustenance of soldiers, and the action taken is intended to make certain that soldiers will not be required to pay any part of the expense of returning to their homes after being discharged from the Army. If the dis-

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charged soldiers desire sleeping-car accommodation they will pay the additional charge of one-half cent per mile in tourist cars, which is the type of cars that will generally be used. This ruling will apply to all discharged soldiers as well as to the 132,000 men stationed at the fourteen camps throughout the country who are to be demobilized by the War Department and honorably discharged.

OFFICERS' RECORDS INCOMPLETE.

Inquiry at the War Department has disclosed the fact that the records of officers overseas, relative to transfer, assignment, etc., are quite incomplete because of the delay in forwarding changes which have taken place in the last few months. Necessarily these details have been allowed to accumulate because of the press of the more important matters directly connected with the activities of the Army on its fifty-two mile front. It is expected, however, now that fighting has ceased, that these records will be speedily transmitted and as speedily filed in the War Department.

PROMOTION FOR NAVY OFFICERS.

In accordance with the regulations a board of nine rear admirals of the U.S. Navy will meet in Washington on Dec. 17 to select officers of the line for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander. The selections will be as follows: Six permanent rear admirals from captain who are temporary rear admirals; six permanent captains from permanent commanders who are temporary captains; six permanent commanders from permanent lieutenant commanders who are temporary commanders; seven temporary rear admirals from permanent captains; seven temporary captains from permanent commanders; eight temporary commanders from permanent lieutenant commanders.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGE REGULATIONS UNCHANGED.

Secretary of War Baker announced on Nov. 18 that the cessation of hostilities in Europe will not make possible the lifting of restrictions on the sending of Christmas parcels to the 2,200,000 American soldiers in France. "The size and weight of the Christmas packages were worked out months in advance," said Secretary Baker. "To change either now might upset all plans for cargo space in ships going across and in the distribution of packages on the other side. It is not possible to make any such change, since we want the men to receive their packages from home. Even if it were possible to permit the sending of large or heavier packages, some men would receive the regulation three-pound packages while others would get larger ones. This would be an unfair discrimination against those whose relatives or friends mailed their packages early."

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THE FUTURE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY.

It is hoped that Congress, when it considers the future reorganization of our Army, will as representative of the people of the United States be guided solely by the advice of military experts, and not be carried away by pacifist dreams of eternal peace and immediate disarmament. The country should not be allowed to fall back into a state of unpreparedness; unready to defend itself on land and sea when necessary to do so in defense of its rights and its people; unready to take up the sword of justice and of right in the defense of others save after long and costly preparation for which some future occasion may give no time. Leagues of nations to promote peace sound all very well on paper, but even on paper they imply adequate armament for every nation of such a league. And who can guarantee that vitally critical questions involving the future prosperity of some member of such a league at the expense of others may not cause a split in the league, and a resort to arms, not against some recalcitrant outlaw, but by those who have agreed to dwell together in harmony? There can be no guarantee of perpetual unity in any league of nations or of individuals; on the contrary, serious breaks in harmony and secessions from membership have always occurred, and all experience of the past indicates that they will continue to occur, where conflicting ideas or conflicting interests lead to friction. So it will be with a league of nations. Some day one nation will seek an advantage, or what is equally fatal to harmony, some other nation will believe that it is doing so even when such is not the case.

A program of Army reorganization is now being prepared by our military experts represented by the General Staff of the Army, which it is believed will give the country a force adequate in time of peace, and which can be rapidly expanded in case of war. Let Congress when it seeks guidance as to what the country needs for military defense go to these experts, and likewise to the Navy experts, in matters concerning the Navy. Our Regular Army before our entry into the great war, and as it may again be after peace is declared in default of far-sighted and intelligent legislation, was utterly inadequate in size for this country's importance as a world power, for the extent and number of its territory and population, and for insurance even in a minimum degree against the possible dangers of the future. No one would desire to see us a nation armed for aggression in time of peace. No one would wish to see our Government a militarism such as Germany has made execrable and to be abhorred for all time. In our democracy, with the spirit of our people, there can be no danger that such a menace will arise. But adequate armament is and always has been the best guarantee of peace, the only provision against future dangers. Such preaching is doubtless trite, yet it appears never to have penetrated the consciousness of a certain type of mind that exists in this country as elsewhere; a school of visionary idealists ready to believe after every great war that at last human nature has undergone a permanent change, and that at last altruism and the horror of war, not adequate protection of a nation's own interests, are sufficient preventives of future conflict. Wars have occurred, wars will occur, where conflict of economic interests, where matters even of opinion and of misunderstanding, lead to friction and to final aggression. Disarmament will not prevent this. Neither will armament prevent it altogether. But the nation, the man, who is able to defend himself, yet seeks no quarrel with his neighbor, is least apt to be the aggressor or the cause of dissension.

The youth of the land has learned to loath "militarism," but it has also had driven deep into its consciousness the knowledge that the nation prepared is twice armed. Back from the foreign field will come the young men who went willingly into the great adventure to make certain the prolongation of liberty and democratic ideals in which is rooted our modern civilization. They will come home steeped in the science of war; but what will have made the deeper impression will be the conviction that this nation, having committed itself to ideals of international justice, must henceforth be prepared to enforce those ideals. And for that enforcement it will need men physically and mentally sound and trained in the art of the soldier, men who have behind them the experience it took months to impart to our drafted youths. Officers and enlisted men are convinced that out of this world war's book of knowledge will come a real democratic system, insuring the greatest measure of preparedness with the least disturbance of the orderly procedure of civilian affairs. Whether it should follow in part the system of training developed in colleges, schools and training camps is still a question to be decided; but of this they are sure, it must be a system to make for universal development that will help every boy to a fuller enjoyment of the fruits of a world freedom.

that will eliminate illiteracy and that will hold this nation in the forefront of an enlightened world leadership in the arts of peace preferably, but also in the art of war, when the application of that art may be necessary.

DISCHARGE OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

Plans of the War Department for the demobilization of the Army officer personnel have proceeded this week toward completion on the basis indicated by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, in his announcement of Nov. 16. As there were 155,079 commissioned officers in the Army on Sept. 15, 1918, and that number had increased to nearly 170,000 when hostilities ceased, the size of the task suddenly confronting the Department when the armistice was signed is apparent. Considering the great number of capable officers at the disposal of the War Department, it is confidently believed that the officer personnel which will be obtained in the working out of the demobilization plans will represent the very finest body at the disposal of any nation.

A circular issued from the office of the Chief of Staff on Nov. 20 answers many questions as to the manner of reducing the strength of the Army officer personnel to a peace basis, and a probable early return to a reliance upon the Regular Army and its authorized Reserve Corps for our military protection after peace has been declared.

All officers of the Army, except those who hold commissions in the Regular Establishment, will be discharged just as rapidly as their services can be spared. Whether they belong to the line or the staff corps, these officers are to be discharged just as soon as circumstances permit and commanders of departments, bureaus, camps and corps have been so notified. The officers to be discharged will be arranged into three groups. Those who want full and immediate separation from the military service will be the first to be discharged. Next in order will go those who want to be promptly separated from the Service, but who are anxious for reappointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The last to be disposed of will be those who desire appointment in the Permanent Establishment of the Regular Army.

Under this plan for the demobilization of the emergency officers those who do not care to remain in the military service and who wish to return at once to civil life will have the first opportunity of leaving as soon as they can be spared from the Army. The plans for demobilization have been shaped, however, with the object of enabling the Government to retain permanently in the Army those officers from civil life who have displayed marked ability in the Service and whose records show them to be fitted for Regular Army life, so far as existing laws or others to be enacted may make this possible.

The officers first to be discharged will be released from the Service in the next two weeks. Officers to be retained in the permanent Army will be selected with reference to their abilities as shown by the statistical records kept in the War Department through its monthly rating system. Those signifying a desire for permanent commissions will be measured against the qualifications disclosed by their rating, for it can be said authoritatively that the principal requisite in the new force will be the ability to instruct large bodies of men quickly.

ARMY CIRCULAR AS TO DISCHARGES.

The Committee on Public Information, under date of Nov. 20, 1918, made public a circular issued by the War Department as to discharge of officers from the Army, which originated in the office of Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., Chief of Staff. Following is the full text:

1. The President has determined, under the provisions of Sec. 9, Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, that the public service will be promoted by the discharge, as rapidly as their services can be spared, of officers in the U.S. Army, except those holding commissions of any kind in the Regular Army.

2. Department commanders, commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction of department commanders or of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, commanders of ports of embarkation, all chiefs of staff corps and departments, including the Chief of Field Artillery and the Chief of Coast Artillery, are authorized and directed to discharge such officers of the line and staff as are under their command as rapidly as circumstances permit.

3. All separations from the Service will be by discharge as authorized by law; tenders of resignation will not be received nor considered. Such discharges will be a complete separation of the individual from the military service and will terminate all commissions held by him in the Officers' Reserve Corps or U.S. Army. All officers should be so informed and should also be informed that, while they are given opportunity to express their desires relative to commission in the Reserve Corps or the Regular Army, the granting of such commissions would be entirely dependent upon their fitness, eligibility and such vacancies as may be provided by existing or future laws and regulations.

4. Orders received directing the reduction of the enlisted strength of a command will be construed as requiring a corresponding reduction of commissioned strength in the manner provided by these instructions. For the purpose of determining the order of discharge, officers will be arranged into the following classes and discharged in this order:

First. Officers desiring full and immediate separation from the Service.

Second. Officers desiring prompt separation from the Service and subsequent appointment or reappointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and whom commanding officers recommend for such appointment.

Third. Officers desiring appointment, if opportunity permits, in the Regular Army and whom commanding officers recommend for such appointment.

5. The following officers will not be discharged under provisions of these instructions:

A. Officers holding commissions in the Regular Army, either on the active list or retired list.

B. Officers in arrest, under charges, or serving sentence of a general court-martial.

C. Officers having had money or property accountability and who have not a clearance therefor.

D. Officers on sick report or in hospital.

E. Officers who for exceptional reasons cannot be spared or who, in the opinion of the commanding officer, should not be discharged at this time.

Officers of the Classes B, C, D, and E may be discharged when no longer in the status stated.

Record of Discharges.

6. For each officer discharged under these instructions there will be prepared and forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army such records as are prescribed in Cir. 73, War D., 1918. In addition to the records and reports required therein, a report of discharge on Form 150-C.P. B.G.S. will be sent separately by registered mail to The Adjutant General of the Army. A copy of this form is being distributed. It will be produced locally in sufficient quantity to meet all requirements and will be completed in all respects before forwarding.

7. In addition to the reports required by Cir. 73 and by Par. 6 of these instructions, a telegraphic report will be sent daily to The Adjutant General of the Army, Attention Room 325, giving the following information: The number of officers of each arm or corps by grades discharged that day under provisions of this circular. Also a list, giving the full name, rank, organization, arm, staff corps or department of each officer discharged that day, will be sent daily by registered mail to The Adjutant General of the Army, Attention Commissioned Personnel Branch.

8. The following form of order will be used in discharging officers under these instructions: "By direction of the President, and under the provisions of Sec. 9, Act of Congress, May 18, 1917, and Cir. 75, War D., 1918, Capt. John Doe, Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, for the convenience of the Government, to take effect this date, his services being no longer required."

9. It is the intention to issue Reserve Corps commissions in general to those officers who have served with credit to themselves during the war and who desire such commissions. Care should be exercised therefore in the entries and recommendations on Form 150-C.P. B.G.S., to insure justice to the individual and to the Government. In case they desire to do so applicants for commission in the Reserve Corps or Regular Army will be permitted to append to Form 150-C.P. B.G.S. copies of letters from military superiors setting forth specially meritorious service or action.

10. In connection with these discharges attention is directed to the following:

A. Sec. 9, Act of May 18, 1917. (See page 11, Bul. 32, War D., 1917.)

B. Sixth paragraph, Sec. 37, Act of June 3, 1916. (See page 59, Special Regulations No. 43.)

C. Act of March 2, 1901, relative to travel allowances. (See Par. 684, Military Laws of United States, 1915.)

D. Act of March 30, 1918, relative to restoration of enlisted men to former grades. (See Sec. V, Bul. 22, War D., 1918.)

E. Memorandum of Judge Advocate General, Aug. 30, 1917. (See Para. 3, 4 and 5, page 22, Bul. 72, War D., 1917.)

F. Opinion of the Judge Advocate General, 241.5, March 30, 1918. (See page 23, Digest of Opinions, March, 1918.)

CONFUSION AS TO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

At present the press, with every desire to follow whatever censorship-rules are necessary for continued safety and military efficiency during demobilization, as during hostilities, is completely at a loss as to the necessary requirements of censorship. It would be well if a clear and authoritative statement as to the matter could be issued, perhaps best from the office of the Director of Military Intelligence.

An announcement of the Committee on Public Information on Nov. 16 says: "With reference to erroneous statements which have appeared in various newspapers, giving the impression that all censorships have ceased, the Censorship Board announces that as a matter of fact only the press censorships have been discontinued. Other censorships remain in force."

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in a statement on Nov. 20 in regard to cable censorship said: "On Nov. 14 announcement was made by the Committee on Public Information of the discontinuance of the volunteer censorship agreement under which the press of the United States has operated with the Government. On Nov. 15 a formal statement was issued to the effect that all press censorship in connection with cables and mails would be discontinued forthwith. There is, therefore, no press censorship of any kind existing in the United States to-day. No plan of resumption has been suggested or even contemplated."

"The whole domestic machinery of the Committee on Public Information is being dismantled and will cease operation by Dec. 15 at the very latest. As for my work in Europe, and that of the C.P.I., it will have absolutely no connection whatsoever with the control of the cables, any form of censorship, or any supervision over the press."

Mr. Creel's statement that "there is no press censorship of any kind existing in the United States to-day" is somewhat difficult to understand in view of the fact that the entirely legitimate and presumably still necessary limitations of military censorship appear to be still in force. This is indicated by the continuance of the activities of the military censorship under control of Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, U.S.A., Director of Military Intelligence, as Chief Military Censor; Major R. Hughes, U.S.A., being immediately in charge as heretofore. It would seem that Mr. Creel's office was sufficiently near by to have made him familiar with the office of the Military Intelligence Branch of the War Department.

The Postmaster General in instructions to postmasters issued on Nov. 13 announced the revocation of previous instructions relative to the mailability of publications containing information as to the location and movement of ships, etc., and relative to the mailability of publications containing detailed information as to equipment, camouflage, etc., of ships.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times of Nov. 20, says: "It developed that the removal of the censorship ban on news pertaining to the war was not broad enough to permit the publication of all news respecting merchant and warship movements."

"It was learned that an order had been issued to officers of the Naval Communication Service directing them to see that the press did not print items regarding certain ship movements. It was explained by a high naval officer that what the new order sought to accomplish was to prevent the publication of any news regarding the movements of vessels operated by the United States Government or the United States Shipping Board. It

was further explained that, at the request of the British government, news of the movements of British vessels was not to be printed, except when authorized, and that the communication officers at New York and other ports would from night to night indicate the names of such arriving and departing British ships as the British government was willing to have printed. It was explained that the ban against publication of ship movements did not apply to merchant marine vessels not in the classes specified."

BRINGING THE AMERICAN SOLDIER HOME.

That 2,200,000 American soldiers now in France can be shipped home at the rate of 300,000 or more each month, and should all be home by midsummer of next year, providing no military reason develops for keeping them abroad, was the statement made by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in the New York Times of Nov. 16, on which day he sailed for Europe to study the worldwide shipping problems created by peace. German combined passenger and freight ships that have been idle for more than four years in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste and Fiume may make up part of the fleet to carry the American troops home. Mr. Hurley added that there are ships in German and Austrian ports with a combined passenger capacity of 100,000, which would be useful to take the place of the seven great British liners which have carried sixty per cent. of the American soldiers abroad since March. All or the greater part of the British ships, it is expected, will be used in transporting British soldiers from Europe and Asia to England, India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Hurley also said that the Shipping Board would commence a movement at once to induce American soldiers to sign as sailors for the freight and passenger fleet now flying the American flag or which is on the ways in Government shipyards. He further said that if necessary, for the purpose of bringing American soldiers home more rapidly, the crews of American warships and auxiliaries may be reduced in order to enable them to carry soldiers. Some of the American soldiers, he thought, would probably be brought home on combination passenger and freight ships like the Baltic, under the British flag, which would carry provisions to England on the return trip.

TO RETAIN NAVY MEDICAL STAFF.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy steps have been taken in shaping a tentative bill for legislative action to provide that all temporary medical officers of the Navy shall be offered an opportunity to qualify for appointment in the permanent establishment in the rank now held temporarily. Examinations would determine qualifications and the examining board, in case a candidate fails fully to qualify for his present rank, would recommend the lower rank the candidate was fitted to hold. The bill would provide that all medical officers of the Reserve Force be authorized to appear for examination to determine their qualifications for the permanent establishment in a grade not higher than that of lieutenant. It is confidently expected that this bill will become law, consequently all temporary officers and all Reserve Force officers desiring to enter the permanent Medical Corps are urged to express their desire by letter to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the earliest moment.

TOTAL CASUALTIES FIGURED AT 100,000.

In response to a widespread demand for speeding up the Army casualty lists, Secretary of War Baker has stated that the daily reports will be increased in respect to the number of names included and will be released to the press immediately. It is estimated by Army officers that the total casualties will reach approximately 100,000, including those resulting from the recent heavy fighting by the 1st and 2d Armies. When Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, assumed that office, the division receiving casualty reports and notifying next of kin numbered 100 persons. With the increase in the casualties General Harris, who was giving personal supervision to this task, increased the staff of clerks until it numbered nearly 900. The work of this division, while it will gradually lessen in volume, will continue for several months, it is expected.

PRESIDENT TO GO TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following announcement regarding President Wilson's intention of visiting France to take part in the Peace Conference was issued from the White House on Nov. 18: "The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal Peace Conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates, who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference. The names of the delegates will be presently announced."

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE, 1919.

There will be twelve retirements in the Army for age during the year 1919, and eleven in the Navy. There are no age retirements either in the Marine Corps or the Coast Guard. The Army retirements include three major generals and three brigadier generals. In giving the names of the officers due for retirement we give their permanent rank held in the Regular Service at the present time. The Navy retirements include nine rear admirals. The names of the officers retiring in both services, arranged in chronological order, are as follows:

Army Retirements.

Col. George H. Morgan, Cav., Jan. 1.
Col. Robert N. Getty, Inf., Jan. 17.
Major Gen. William Crozier, Feb. 10.
Lieut. Col. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Corps, March 31.
Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav., April 25.
Chaplain Gen. W. Prieoleau (major), Inf., May 15.
Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, Sept. 24.
Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, Sept. 24.
Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Oct. 13.
Col. James Lockett, Cav., Oct. 31.
Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, Nov. 12.
Major Gen. Wm. M. Black, Chief of Engrs., Dec. 8.

Navy Retirements.

1. Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington (add. No.), March 8.
2. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7.
3. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, June 30.
4. Rear Admiral Walter McLean, July 30.
5. Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Sept. 25.
6. Chief Btzn. William L. Hill, Oct. 7.
7. Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Oct. 20.
8. Rear Admiral Harold P. Norton (add. No.), Nov. 4.
9. Rear Admiral James M. Helm (add. No.), Dec. 16.
11. Capt. Philipp Leach, Med. Corps, Dec. 28.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Retirement of Admiral Coffman, U.S.N.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., whose permanent rank is that of rear admiral, retires for age Nov. 23, 1918. He was in command of a battleship force of the 8th Division of the Atlantic Fleet for a time during the present war, with the New Mexico as his flagship. He was born in Mount Jackson, Va., Nov. 28, 1854, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy as a cadet midshipman June 8, 1872, graduating June 20, 1876, as midshipman. His first sea duty after graduation was aboard the flagship Pensacola of the Pacific Station until October, 1877, when he was transferred to the Portsmouth and made the trip around the Horn. Other assignments to duty during his long and efficient service included the following: Served in the receiving ship Franklin and in the Constellation until 1879; was in the flagship Trenton, European Station, until November, 1881, and then went to the receiving ship Colorado. After serving with the Fish Commission he served in the training ship New Hampshire, and then in the Franklin and Yantic. He was assigned to the Coast Survey steamer Patterson for the S.E. Alaskan survey in 1886; was in the Hydrographic Office, 1887-90; and was in the flagship Pensacola of the South Atlantic Station while the Chilean war was going on.

Admiral Coffman served in the Adams in Behring Sea, and commanded as prize master the sealing schooner Mountain Chief, captured for seal poaching, and took her to Unalaska. He was next assigned to the Boston at Honolulu early in 1893, and was in command of a company in the landing party when the provisional government took charge of the Sandwich Islands. He served at the Naval Academy during 1893-6 and subsequently served in the Texas, Columbia, Terror, Prairie and Indiana to October, 1898. He was on duty at the Naval Academy as senior assistant to the commandant of midshipmen, and was on duty at the War College. He served as executive officer of the training ship Essex, and at Norfolk and Baltimore up to October, 1906. He was later in command of the Boston, which won the gunnery trophy for cruisers on the Pacific Station, 1906-7.

Admiral Coffman was inspector of ordnance at Fort Mifflin, Pa., and at St. Juliens Creek, Va. When promoted to captain in 1909 he was ordered to command the battleship New Jersey, May 15 of that year, and was in command of her until November, 1911, after which he was ordered as commandant of the navy yard at Boston. After taking a course at the Naval War College he was next assigned to command the 3d Division of the Atlantic battleship fleet, using the New Jersey and the West Virginia at different times as flagships. He was promoted rear admiral in 1914, and in April, 1916, he was transferred to command the 6th Division of the Fleet, with the New York as his flagship. He was appointed a temporary vice admiral in 1916, while second in command of the Atlantic Fleet, and early in 1917 he was in command of the Battleship Force, and was commander of the 8th Division of the Fleet, with the Wyoming as his flagship. Later in the year he was placed in command of Battleship Force No. 2 of the Fleet, and was also in command of Squadron 4 of Division 8, with the Arkansas as his flagship. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the 5th Naval District with headquarters at Norfolk, Va. Admiral Coffman has had a sea service of over twenty-three years, and has served on all classes of ships, and by his retirement the Navy loses a valuable officer from the active list.

Capt. Francis S. Nash, Medical Director, U.S.N., who retires for age Nov. 23, 1918, was born in Virginia, Nov. 23, 1854, entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon on Dec. 22, 1877, and reached his present rank Sept. 2, 1912. His last assignment to duty was in Washington as a member of the naval examining and retiring boards. Captain Nash is an extra number in his grade. He has had a total sea service of eight years and eight months, his last tour of sea duty having ended in September, 1907.

Chief Machinist John T. Riley, U.S.N., on duty at the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., retires for age on Nov. 25, 1918. He was born in England, Nov. 23, 1854, and before being appointed to his present grade, March 3, 1909, he had served over twenty-one years in the Navy.

Navy Promotions.

The retirement of Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., Nov. 23, 1918, on account of age, will result in the following promotions: Temporary Rear Admirals Marbury Johnston and Edwin A. Anderson (additional

numbers), to permanent rear admirals; Capt. Henry A. Wiley to temporary rear admiral; Capt. (T) Percy N. Olmsted to permanent captain; Comdr. Richard D. White to temporary captain; Comdr. (T) John C. Fremont to permanent commander; Comdr. (T) Charles C. Gill to permanent commander. The selection board will name a lieutenant commander to be temporary commander, vice Fremont.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., will be retired on account of age on Dec. 16, and the promotions resulting will be as follows: Temporary rear admirals to be permanent rear admirals—Thomas W. Kinkaid, William S. Smith and Charles W. Dyson, all additional numbers, and Clarence S. Williams; Capt. (T) Frank B. Upham to be permanent captain; Comdr. (T) Walter N. Vernon to be permanent commander; Comdr. (T) Rufus W. Mathewson to be permanent lieutenant commander. The selection board will name a captain to be a temporary rear admiral, vice Williams, and a lieutenant commander to be temporary commander, vice Vernon.

The retirement of Capt. Francis S. Nash, medical director, U.S.N., on Nov. 23 will create no vacancy as he is an additional number in his grade.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION TERMINATES.

The second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, the longest session on record, beginning Dec. 3, 1917, came to a close by adjournment of both Houses on Nov. 21. The third and final session convenes on Dec. 2 next, and closes at noon on March 4, 1919. In the interim before the opening of the coming session the Appropriations and Revenue committees will hold hearings and endeavor to bring the financial measures into shape for early presentation.

This Congress will go down in history as the War Congress, for its first session saw our entry into the war with Germany, in the second we declared war on Austria, and in the third, let us hope, the peace terms will have been signed. During this Congress we have seen our nation awake from its dream of national security and a state of military impotence to a full realization of national peril and a unity of heart, soul and wealth that, under a most perfectly ordered direction of a Selective Service law and of laws for expansion of our Navy, has placed us in the forefront as a nation whose military and naval power has turned the balance at a critical time in the world's history and has insured the perpetuation of peace and happiness in all corners of the earth. For length, bulk of appropriations for the war, and the number and importance of legislative measures passed, the session just closed was regarded by leaders as unprecedented. Appropriations passed aggregated \$36,293,000,000, making the total for this Congress more than \$55,000,000,000 of which \$19,412,000,000 was appropriated at the first session.

The President on Nov. 21 signed the Emergency Agricultural bill with its provision for making the country dry from July 1 next until the close of demobilization after the proclamation of peace.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill (H.R. 13086) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was approved by the President Nov. 4.

The bill (H.R. 13036) transferring jurisdiction and control for the period of the war over the Southern Branch of the National Home for Volunteers to the Secretary of War for Army hospital purposes was signed Nov. 7.

Bronze Medal to Commemorate the War.

The Senate on Nov. 21 passed the following joint resolution, and sent it to the House. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, author of the resolution, read a letter from President Wilson endorsing it.

S.J. Res. 196, Mr. Pittman.—Authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the winning of the world's war and the valor of our military forces upon the land, the sea, and in the air, and to present such medal to each and every officer, soldier and seaman engaged in the service of our Government at any time during the war, as a memento of the glorious achievement and as an expression of gratitude on behalf of our Government and of all the people of the United States.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 329, Mr. Poindexter.—That it is the sense of the Senate that for the purposes of the existing war the United States should enter into full alliance with the other belligerent nations at war with Germany and should conduct no separate peace negotiations, lay down no separate terms of peace, nor carry on any separate discussion with the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments as to a treaty of peace, nor make any separate agreement with the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments as to peace, or the terms of the same. Resolved, That for the reasons and purposes stated above the United States Government should, through its proper representatives, become a signatory to the agreement already made between our belligerents having for its object complete unity between them in the matter aforesaid, known as the pact of London.

S. Res. 334, Mr. Gore.—That a Select Committee on Economy and Retrenchment be authorized and constituted to consist of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, and Finance, and two other members of each of said committees, to be designated by the chairman thereof, to make a thorough investigation of all appropriations heretofore made and authorized in connection with the changed needs and requirements of the Government resulting from the change in the military situation, and to recommend such economies and reductions of expenditures as may be consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

S. Res. 339, Mr. Norris.—That Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, as follows: "3. After the 4th day of March, 1919, any Senator who is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Finance, Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, or Post Offices and Post Roads, while holding such chairmanship, shall not be a member of any of the other of said committees."

S. 5025, Mr. Fletcher.—To amend Sec. 1 of an act for the establishment of marine schools, approved March 4, 1911, by adding to the list of ports therein mentioned "and a port in the state of Florida to be selected and designated by the Secretary of the Navy."

S. 5032, Mr. Cummins.—That every soldier and sailor in the Army and Navy of the United States receiving an honorable discharge shall be entitled to keep as his own property the uniform he is wearing at the time of such discharge from the service.

S. 5034, Mr. Poindexter.—That the organization formed during the year 1917, through the War Department, known as the Russian Railway Service Corps and transported to Siberia for work in connection with the trans-Siberian Railroad, be, and hereby is, classified as a constituent part of the Army of the United States, and officers and enlisted men thereof shall have the status, respectively, of officers and enlisted men in the Railway Engineers' organizations heretofore organized as a part of the Army of the United States for service in France. This act shall be retroactive and the said Russian Railway

Service Corps shall be deemed to be now and to have been from the date of its organization by the War Department in the service of the United States as aforesaid, and its officers and men shall be deemed to have been and are now entitled to such pay and allowances and all benefits of the war risk insurance act, and all other acts, as officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army: Provided, That no benefits from said war risk insurance act shall accrue unless application therefor shall have been made, or shall be made as required by said act; and all pay which the members of said service corps shall have received or shall receive, for services therein from the Russian Government or otherwise shall be credited upon any account which may be due them under this act.

H. Con. Res. 59, Mr. Vane.—That the President is requested to negotiate with the various governments of the world for the establishment of the eleventh day of November of each year as an international holiday to be observed by all peoples and nations in commemoration of the successful conclusion on Nov. 11, 1918, of the world's greatest effort for the perpetuation and extension of human liberty.

H.J. Res. 343, Mr. Wingo.—To provide for the procurement of a site in France and the erection thereon of a suitable monument or monuments or other memorials commemorating the valor and services of the American military forces. Appropriates \$10,000,000.

H.R. 13133, Mr. Gould.—That all officers and men in the military services during the war with Germany and Austria shall, when honorably discharged or mustered out, receive two months' extra full duty pay if they have served outside the continental limits of the United States and one month's extra full pay if they have served within the continental limits of the United States.

H.R. 13139, Mr. Scott of Michigan.—That all soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the U.S. Government, when granted a furlough, leave of absence or honorable discharge, shall be furnished free transportation to the home of such soldier, sailor or marine over any railroad operated and controlled by the U.S. Government from the point where such soldier, sailor or marine shall be then stationed or shall receive such furlough, leave of absence, or honorable discharge: Provided, That at the termination of such furlough or leave of absence such soldier, sailor or marine shall be furnished free transportation over any railroad operated and controlled by the U.S. Government to such point as such soldier, sailor or marine may be required to report: Provided further, That such rules and regulations governing the issuance of such transportation allowances may be made by the Secretary of War as he shall deem expedient.

H.R. 13140, Mr. Hicks.—That every person, irrespective of rank, who receives an honorable discharge from the naval service of the United States, and every citizen of the United States who receives an honorable discharge from the naval service of any of our allies, shall receive as a bonus a sum equivalent to one month's full pay of said person at time of discharge. This bonus shall apply to every branch of the service and shall not be affected by re-enlistment in the service.

H.R. 13141, Mr. Hicks.—That every person, irrespective of rank, who receives an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States and every citizen of the United States who receives an honorable discharge from the military service of any of our allies shall receive as a bonus a sum equivalent to one month's full pay of said person at time of discharge. This bonus shall not be affected by re-enlistment in the service.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION HEARINGS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs began hearings on Nov. 19 on the annual appropriations bill of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was the only officer who appeared at the opening session. From the general tenor of the questions of the Congressmen and their comments on the estimates it was made very plain that a decided effort will be made to reduce the Navy program not only in respect to construction, but also as to ordnance and improvements to navy yards and stations. The estimates before the committee approximate \$2,400,000,000 and this figure brought forth a demand from the members as to what was proposed to be done with it in view of the fact that peace was approaching. It was pointed out that if a League of Nations was created as a result of the peace conference to be held in France in December there would necessarily follow a readjustment of armaments and the opinion was expressed that appropriations for the Navy should wait on the outcome of the peace conference. Some members of the committee stated to Chairman Padgett that they did not intend to consider the present estimates until they knew what was the outcome of the peace conference.

Admiral Earle Quizzed as to Eagle Boats.

Admiral Earle explained to the committee that naval ordnance contracts amounting to \$421,359,000 had been canceled, but did not give details as to what was included in these cancellations. Referring to expenditures generally Admiral Earle said, "The Navy has got started and now it must get stopped." The contract made by the Government with the Henry Ford Company for the construction of the Eagle class boats was the object of much criticism on the part of the members of the committee. Mr. Butler asked how many of the 112 Eagle class boats contracted for were in commission and Admiral Earle told him that one was in commission "but only on trial." He added that "twelve more are about ready to be delivered to the Italian government which wanted them when the war was on" and that the remainder were still to be constructed. When it was stated that it would cost \$50,000,000 to carry out this one contract Mr. Butler exclaimed, "I never will stand for such expenditure and neither will Congress." Admiral Earle said, "we think these boats will be useful along our coasts and in the Philippines." This interchange followed:

"Useful for what?" asked Mr. Butler. "The war is over and we certainly don't need them for fighting Germany any more."

"If you had it to do now would you enter into a contract for these boats?" asked Representative Kelley, of Michigan.

"No, I would not," replied Admiral Earle.

"Then I want to know why you propose to complete this contract," said Mr. Butler, "and I propose to find out before we go further."

Further questions asked the witness as to the Ford contract for Eagle boats showed that the Government had built a factory for this work which was to go to the Ford Company after the contract had been fulfilled. Mr. Butler said Secretary Daniels had informed the committee early this year that Mr. Ford's profit would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Among the other items in the estimates objected to by the members of the committee was the appropriation for \$1,000,000 for enlarging the naval station at Newport, R.I., the proposed improvement including the building of a sea wall in order to protect a power plant that cost \$1,400,000 from being destroyed by the sea through undermining its foundations. It was brought out that

the power plant had never been put into use. Chairman Padgett repeatedly suggested that the estimates be reduced, adding, "let us at least get our breath, now that the armistice has been signed."

Secretary Daniels will Press Three-Year Program.

Mr. Daniels appeared before the committee on Nov. 20 and although the session was an executive one a summary of what the Secretary of the Navy told the House Committee on Naval Affairs was made public. He stated to the members that he would press the continuance of the three-year building program despite the signing of the armistice, the prospect of the coming of peace, and the possibility that the peace conference would limit international armament. Mr. Daniels also stated that the completion of the original three-year building program and the carrying out of the recommendations he made in the present bill (which were outlined in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 289, issue of Oct. 26) would give the U.S. Navy thirty-two new capital ships, or fifty-one battleships in all, which would place the Navy of this country in second place, and close to Great Britain. In reply to questions as to why so large a sum as the present estimates was asked for, Mr. Daniels explained that they had been prepared in September when peace was not in sight and they had contemplated equipping the Navy for another year of war. He said the estimates would be scaled down greatly, particularly in the items of ordnance and personnel. The estimates called for a personnel of 700,000 men, but it was not intended, he explained, to keep the Navy in peace time at more than half that strength including the men to be used in the merchant service.

In reply to questions as to why he advocated the expansion of the Navy in face of the possibility of the creation of a League of Nations, Mr. Daniels said that it was desirable to have a Navy which would be thoroughly representative of the strength of the nation and place it in a proper position as a naval power among the other great powers of the world. Mr. Daniels's presentation of the case carried with it the implication that on the navies of Great Britain and the United States, under a League of Nations, would rest the responsibility of policing the seas. It was reported that the objections raised by some members of the committee on the previous day to any increase in the Navy were partly wiped out by Mr. Daniels's presentation of the case, and they agreed to carry on the building program if necessary, but that they would demand the cessation of all building activities for a year or until the peace conference should decide upon the armament question.

A specific question having been asked Mr. Daniels as to the decision to complete the Eagle class boats, contracted for with the Henry Ford Company, the Secretary of the Navy replied that the class would be used to make up the Navy's deficiency in gunboats for coast patrol, having been found admirably adapted for that service.

Admiral Griffin on Engineering Needs.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was before the committee on Nov. 21. He was questioned in regard to the estimates of his bureau for the maintenance and operation of steam and electric engineering for the Navy for the fiscal year 1919-20. Admiral Griffin stated that the bureau, which before the war was operating 500,000 horsepower, now must provide 11,000,000 horsepower for naval use, and this does not include the transports under control of the Shipping Board, or new construction work. The estimate for maintaining this power on a war basis in the Navy vessels with the expected increase in tonnage was \$70,000,000. Upon the signing of the armistice Admiral Griffin ordered a revision which resulted in a cut to \$39,000,000, and he showed wherethe amount could be further reduced to \$35,000,000. Further reductions, the Admiral said, will depend upon the policy of the department as to the power and size of the Naval Establishment.

The estimates submitted provide for the battleship and cruiser fleet in commission or reserve and also 200 destroyers, sixty Eagle class boats and sixty-four mine sweepers. The mine sweepers are heavy 16-knot seagoing tugs, mostly of new construction, well adapted to be used as gunboats for coast police work. Mr. Butler, of the committee, took exception to the maintenance of the tugs and the completion of the Eagle class boats being constructed by the Henry Ford Company, on the ground that they would be of little value and a considerable expense to the Government. He made it very clear that it was his idea that the Navy estimates should be on an extremely close basis, and that he could see no use for a Navy for many years to come.

The committee announced that it would call Rear Admiral David W. Taylor on the following day, and that both he and Admiral Griffin will be recalled to be heard on the estimates for new construction for the Navy after the adoption of a program which will fix the amount of new construction and determine the naval policy. Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan is expected to appear on Nov. 25 to present Pay Corps estimates.

CHANGES IN ARMY INSIGNIA.

Camp Training Commission Insignia.

Insignia for camp training commission, issued by the War Department to civilians appointed to recreation and athletic direction in the camps, is as follows: Winged fist for boxing instructor; Mercury foot for athletic director; mask symbol for dramatic coach and liberty theater manager; lyre, symbol for singing directors. These collar ornaments to be of bronze. Bars of bronze initials "C.T.C.A." with "War Department" in smaller letters, are to be worn on shoulder straps. Uniforms are to be of gray in winter and khaki in summer, with riding breeches, puttees and a coat with rolling collar similar to those worn by British officers.

Master Die for New Insignia.

Hereafter when new insignia is adopted, instead of a description being sent out to different manufacturers and these manufacturers making new dies, the Quartermaster General will provide a master die from which he will have made dies for manufacturers on request. These are to be sold at cost. This method will be cheaper and will likewise standardize the insignia, making them absolutely uniform, no matter how many different concerns are turning out the same insignia.

Chemical Warfare Service.

In an item as to proposed insignia for the Chemical Warfare Service, which appeared in the Stars and Stripes and was noted last week in these columns, omission of quotation marks in one sentence made it appear that the new insignia for this service there noted had

been approved. This is not the fact, the War Department having disapproved the insignia suggested by G.H.Q. of the American Expeditionary Force, some time ago.

HONORS FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

Medal Presented to General Pershing.

By direction of President Wilson Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., conferred on Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., at his headquarters in France on Nov. 16 the Distinguished Service Medal. The ceremony was witnessed by the members of the Allied missions, Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., and U.S. Ambassador William G. Sharp. General Bliss, in presenting the medal, read the order of Secretary of War Baker, in which General Bliss was directed by the President to say that the decoration was awarded as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished services and in appreciation of the successes which the American Armies have achieved under his leadership. After reading the order General Bliss called to mind that when the 1st Division left for France many persons believed another would not be sent for at least a year. "But you have created and organized and trained here on the soil of France an American Army of between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 men," he added. "You have created the agencies for its reception, its transportation and supply. To the delight of all of us you have consistently adhered to your ideal of an American Army under American officers and American leadership. And I know that I speak for our President when I say that as to those who have died the good God has given eternal rest, so may He give to us eternal peace."

The War Department announced on Nov. 22 the following citations awarding the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action, issued by General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, at the direction of President Wilson:

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Chief of Air Service, 1st Army (no address). In action at Noyon March 26; near the Marne river during July and in the St. Mihiel salient Sept. 12-16. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, setting a personal example to the U.S. Aviation Corps by piloting his airplane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war, some instances being a flight in a monoplane over the battle of Noyon on March 26, and the back areas, seeing and reporting upon the action of both air and ground troops, which led to a change in our aviators' tactical methods; a flight in a monoplane over the bridges which the Germans had laid across the Marne river during July, which led to the first definite reports of the location of these bridges and the subsequent attack upon the German troops by our air forces; daily reconnaissances over the lines during the battle of St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-16, securing valuable information of the enemy troops in the air and on the ground, which led to the excellent combined action by the Allied air services and ground troops particularly in this battle.

Col. J. C. Rhea, chief of staff, 2d Div. (no address). In action near St. Etienne Oct. 9, with Lieut. lePelletier deWollemont voluntarily undertook an important reconnaissance under hazardous circumstances during the massif Blanc Mont operations at a time when accurate information concerning our advanced positions was greatly needed and could not be obtained from other sources. In an automobile whose conspicuous appearance drew the concentrated fire of enemy artillery and machine guns they proceeded one mile across open ground to the town of St. Etienne, where our troops were in contact with the enemy. Under fire these two officers reconnoitered the front lines, locating the position of the enemy, as well as that of the French units on the flank, and returned across the open with complete, reliable and timely information of the highest military value in subsequent operations.

Major Paul Armengaud, French army, assistant chief of staff, air service, 1st Army. In action near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12-16, while acting as assistant chief of staff, air service, 1st Army, displayed great bravery, much beyond that required in his position while acting as an observer in an airplane.

Capt. Harry F. Cahill, 18th Inf. (Montclair, N.J.); in action near Soissons on July 18-22.

Lieutenants:—lePelletier deWollemont, French liaison, 2d Div. (Rocherbon, France); in action near St. Etienne, on Oct. 9. Chester A. Elmes, 114th Inf. (no address); in action near Verdun on Oct. 12. Richard J. White, 113th Inf. (Creston, Iowa); in action near Ravine de Molleville, Oct. 15. John C. Duffy, 53d Inf. (New Bern, N.C.); in action near Landersbach, Oct. 4. John Morrison, deceased, 32d Field Art. (Cincinnati); in action near Molleville Farm, on Oct. 14-15. John Racheck, 104th Inf. (no address); in action at Trigny on July 22. Correct citation of Lieut. Chester R. Howard, 104th Inf. (Mount Vernon, N.Y.); to read: in action near Belleau Woods on July 20.

The War Department on Nov. 19 made public the following citations:

Col. Hamvel V. Ham, 109th Inf. (no address); in action near Magnux, Sept. 6.

Majors:—Issac S. Ashburn, 358th Inf. (Greenville, Texas); in action near Fer-en-Haye, Sept. 12. Chester A. Davis, 3d M.G. Bn. (Salem, Mass.); in action near Hattonville, Sept. 12.

Captains:—Fred F. Moore, 355th Inf. (Stewart, Minn.); in action near Flirey, Sept. 12. Herbert N. Peters, deceased, 358th Inf. (Sabinal, Texas); in action near Les Huit Chemins, Sept. 12-14.

Lieutenants:—Charles G. Young, 368th Inf. (Austin, Texas); in action near Dinaville, Sept. 23-29. James G. Hall, M.C., 360th Inf. (Toledo, Ohio); in action near Montauville, Sept. 12-13. Albert N. Hassin, 368th Inf. (Elwood City, Pa.); in action between Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey, Sept. 12. Edward R. Warren, 315th Engrs. (El Paso, Texas); in action near Fey-en-Haye, Sept. 12. Carl J. Sonstelin, 3d Brigade, Tank Corps (West Kalispell, Mont.); in action near Montfaucon, Sept. 26. Frank Baer, S.R.C., 103d Aero Pursuit Squadron (Fort Wayne, Ind.); in action, April 12 and 23, and May 8 and 21. Wallace Coleman, Observation Group, 4th Corps (Racine, Wis.); in action near Jaulny, Sept. 12-13. William Duckstein, 1st Aero Squadron (Washington, D.C.); in action between Montreban and Exermont, Sept. 29. Alan Nutt, deceased, 94th Aero Squadron (Cliffside, N.J.); in action near Forges, Sept. 26. John H. Aie, 355th Inf. (Ind.); in action near Flirey, Sept. 12. Lewis B. Cox, 6th Inf. (Baltimore, Md.); in action during the St. Mihiel offense, Sept. 12 and 15. Thomas B. Gibson, 18th Inf. (Chicago, Ill.); in action near Soissons, July

21. Herbert J. Ellis, 303d Brigade, Tank Corps (Toledo, Ohio); in action near Monfaucon, Sept. 26.

Lieutenants:—George A. Shuman, 360th Inf. (Rugby, N.D.); in action near Fey-en-Haye, Sept. 15. William Belzer, Observation Group, 4th Corps (Glasgow, Mont.); in action near Jaulny, Sept. 12-13. Percival G. Hart, 135th Aero Squadron (Chicago, Ill.); in action near Flirey, Sept. 12. John W. O'Daniel, 11th Inf. (Ashland, Del.); Maurice S. Steaphenson, Inf. A.D.C., 2d Brigade (Kansas City, Mo.); in action near Exermont, Oct. 9.

U.S. AND BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS.

In a special order of the day issued on Nov. 17 Field Marshal Haig published telegrams he had received from General Pershing on Nov. 11 in which he congratulated the British general and the armies under his command and declared it had been an honor for American troops to fight beside his British veterans. Field Marshal Haig replied on Nov. 13 expressing his thanks and those of his armies for the greeting and adding that the heroism of the American troops in the dangers and difficulties which were shared in common would ever be remembered.

Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding the American naval forces in European waters, and Vice Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss, the British First Sea Lord, exchanged congratulatory messages on Nov. 16. The American Admiral wrote that "it is a fact patent to all the world that the defeat of Germany, in large part, was accomplished by the power of the British navy." To this Admiral Wemyss replied that the British navy recognized with feelings of gratitude the debt it owed the United States Navy for its whole-hearted support during the last eighteen months, adding: "We do not forget that your destroyers came to our assistance at a moment when our small craft were feeling the severe strain of three years of continuous warfare. We admire the singleness of purpose which actuated your every effort and appreciate to the full the loyal way in which you have worked with us throughout. The close co-operation between our two services has, I venture to think, been one of the outstanding features of the war. Future generations in both navies will always remember their predecessors who worked shoulder to shoulder during these momentous times to uphold right and justice."

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., representative of the United States at the Supreme War Council, sent a message to Field Marshal Haig, of the British army, on Nov. 17, in which he conveyed the greetings of himself and other officers of the American section of the Supreme War Council and expressed their unbounded admiration for the British army "and of the chieftain who has led it through evil days to a final glorious victory."

OUR TROOPS IN SIBERIA.

News of the American forces operating south from Archangel with French and British troops is trickling through very meagerly at the present time, and it is comprehended from inquiries at the War Department that while the situation is regarded as satisfactory, the ban on the publication of the operations in Russia will not be lifted for some time. The condition will remain much as it was for months as to the fighting of the British in Mesopotamia from the news point of view and it is hoped that, when the ban is lifted, the news will be quite as glorious, in a different way, as that which came out after the long silence following the late General Maude's great initial victory over the Turks.

American troops that are participating in the expeditions in Russia, and which entered that country by Archangel and Vladivostok, are equipped in the most complete manner to resist the cold of the north. Among other articles of clothing they have been fitted out with white sheepskin parkas, which resemble slip-on overcoats. They have long been in use in Alaska by natives and white men alike, as well as by Arctic explorers. No better single garment to keep out cold can be imagined. Snowshoes, mukluks—another form of shoe especially intended for use in the far North, and which are also in great use in northern Alaska—and other Arctic paraphernalia have been supplied the American soldiers who are facing the cold of Siberia and other parts of Russia.

The British military authorities at Archangel have decorated the following American officers and men for gallantry displayed on the Vologda railroad front, according to a press message dated Nov. 6 from Archangel: Lieut. G. B. Reese, 34th Inf., whose home is at Milford, N.H.; Sergt. G. Hayden, Athens, Ohio; Corp. W. Shaughnessy, Detroit; Pvt. C. E. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. L. Hopkins, Muir, Ky.; J. P. Wagoner, Detroit, and G. L. Hinmar, Linwood, Mich.

Arrangement for Cable Messages.

For the purpose of facilitating the transmission of messages sent to the United States by any person detailed to duty with the United States military or naval expeditionary forces in Siberia the Government has arranged that such person may, by special arrangement, have an address code word registered with the cable censor in San Francisco for use by him in plain language cablegrams to a member of his family, partner or other business connection in this country, according to the Official United States Bulletin of Nov. 16. Any person wishing to register such an address word should request permission through his commanding officer and should direct his request to the cable censor, Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco, Cal. The code word must consist of not more than ten letters and must be pronounceable. In making application for registration the full translation into the telegraphic address of the person for whom the cablegram is intended must be given; also the name, rank or rating and military unit of the person who is to send the cablegrams, and his family or business relationship to the addressee. Not more than one address will be authorized for each person in the military or naval service overseas. All such cablegrams must be prepaid to San Francisco. They will be accepted from the cable company by the San Francisco censor and will be put on the land telegraph lines, with the extended telegraphic address translated from the registered code word, and forwarded "Collect." These words, which are registered only with the censor, and which appear not as the address of the cablegram, but as the first word in the text of a cablegram addressed to the censor, are distinct from and must not be confused with registered cable addresses which are registered with the cable and telegraph companies.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Total casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France reported up to Nov. 22 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 15,323; lost at sea, 625; died of wounds, 6,010; died of accident and other causes, 1,490; died of disease, 7,033. Total deaths, 30,390; wounded, 43,303; missing, in-

cluding prisoners, 5,323. Grand total, 82,021.

Casualties Not Withheld.

Contradicting statements regarding the withholding of casualty lists, Secretary of War Baker said on Nov. 16: "The War Department has been accused of holding back casualties. We have never held back one and the War

Department is not now holding back casualties. We instructed General Pershing to send in every casualty instantly and they are coming as fast as cables will hold them. There are 800 clerks in The Adjutant General's office now—we started out with 100—who are tallying and preparing and dealing with the casualty lists as fast as they can."

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Nov. 16-22, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Williams, Allen R., Field Art., U.S.A., Amesbury, Mass.

Majors.

Allen, Alfred R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Langwell, William G., Aurora, Ill.
Rice, James D., Inf., U.S.A., Oak Park, Ill.
Stapp, William D., Trenton, Mo.
Webster, Harrison B., Northampton, Mass.

Captains.

Back, Joseph, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Blaisdell, William B., Brooklyn.
Brown, Sanford M., Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Christensen, Parley H., Ephraim, Utah.
Davis, Harold W., Sycamore, Ill.
Hanson, David T., Fredonia, Texas.
Hardy, John C., Brooklyn.
Hubbell, Stuart D., Detroit, Mich.
Leonard, Edward W., Inf., U.S.A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ogden, Ira C., San Antonio, Texas.
Phelps, John C., Binghamton, N.Y.
Sackett, G. W., Inf., U.S.A., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Wade, John D., Gaitersburg, Md.
Worham, Elijah W., Evansville, Ind.

Lieutenants.

Acheson, William C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allen, Charles B., Atlanta, Ga.
Allison, Jack S., Philadelphia.
Arma, Lester A., Louisville, Ky.
Armstrong, Henry G., Memphis, Tenn.
Baldwin, John S., West Chester, Pa.
Behrens, William B., New York city.
Blackham, Henry R., Jersey City, N.J.
Bensal, William S., Woodbury, N.J.
Borchert, Clarence C., Newark, N.J.
Bourland, William F., Rock Springs, Texas.
Boyd, Richard H., Knoxville, Tenn.
Braxton, Elliott M., Jr., Newport News, Va.
Bull, William S., Irvington, N.Y.
Campbell, Leslie J., Iola, Kas.
Carlson, Arthur E., Anacortes, Wash.
Collins, Orlando B., Jr., Watervliet, N.Y.
Corder, Corwin H., Joplin, Mo.
Cox, Aubrey W., Waco, Texas.
Craig, William E., Philadelphia.
Cramer, Murray E., New London, Conn.
Crump, Samuel, Jr., Montclair, N.J.
Dwyer, Richard M., Medford, Mass.
France, James W., Charlottesville, Va.
Gard, Frank J., Glendora, Cal.
Gulbrandsen, Arvid W., Chicago.
Hall, Percy M., Montclair, N.J.
Hammond, Benjamin T., New York city.
Harper, Milton L., Maryville, Tenn.
Heintz, Orla T., Lakewood, Ohio.
Hollister, George M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Howe, Elliott H., Radford, Va.
Jobes, Leslie J., Hoboken, N.J.
Kommmer, Jerome E., Summerville, N.J.
Koch, Louis J., Scranton, Pa.
Lowry, Keith, Kingfisher, Okla.
McQuilough, LeRoy A., Chicago.
McKay, John D., Florence, Kas.
McKimmey, John C., Comanche, Texas.
Marsh, Harry H., Burnetts Creek, Ind.
Mathews, Wilbur A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maxson, Earl W., Cambridge, Mass.
Newland, Charles J., Cadillac, Mich.
Norman, Milton J., Sunbury, Pa.
Owens, Justus E., Carrollton, Ga.
Parnell, George D., Manchester, N.H.
Peabody, Marshall G., New York city.
Porter, James J., New York city.
Potter, William A., West Philadelphia, Pa.
Robertson, David M., San Diego, Cal.
Schoeck, Gordon Lockwood, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Schwab, Stephen M., College Point, N.Y.
Shaw, Cedree H., Plymouth, Ill.
Slaymaker, Harry B., Peabody, Kas.
Slesinger, Albert, New York, N.Y.
Stewart, Kirby P., Bradentown, Fla.
Sturdevant, Frank A., Oak Park, Ill.
Swift, Joseph F., Safford, Ariz.
Terhune, Elmer S., Newark, N.J.
Trowbridge, Carl B., Kansas City, Kas.
Vandiver, Thomas D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Walrath, Carey J., Herkimer, N.Y.
Wanner, Kennedy S., Jamestown, N.D.
Williams, Ross L., Bethany, Neb.
Willis, Edward, Summit, N.J.
Winick, Edward F., Geneva, N.Y.
Woodward, Richard F., Norfolk, Va.
Wright, Gustave, Oak Park, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captains.

Barber, Timothy L., Chicago, Ill.
Burke, Campbell, Lexington, Ky.
Conkling, Joseph W., Atlanta, Ga.
Hanner, Oscar C., Stillwater, Okla.
McLaughlin, Rowland H., Chicago, Ill.
Moore, Charles J., Austin, Texas.
Naughton, Harold L., West Watertown, N.Y.
O'Brien, Thomas A., Inf., U.S.A., N.Y. city
Pearce, Willis L., Ardmore, Okla.

Lieutenants.

Beale, Walker Blaine, Washington, D.C.
Bliss, Kenneth V., Newark, N.J.
Caldwell, William F., Chester, S.C.
Carrier, Elmer Clair, Endicott, N.Y.
Costen, Charles B., McKean, Tenn.
Dedick, Ernest C., 50th U.S. Inf., Wash., D.C.
Everson, Ludwig L., Crestline, Kas.
Fleming, Frank Riddle, Franklin, Pa.
Gaither, Wilson B., Greensburg, Pa.
Harris, George D., Franklin, Ky.
Harrison, Richard, Wewoka, Okla.
Henry, Clifford W., New York city.
Hubbard, Samuel H., Forest Depot, Va.
Klingen, Oscar M., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lynch, Laurence S., Alameda, Cal.
McDavid, Joel F., Hillsboro, Ill.
McGoshan, William F., Philadelphia, Pa.
MacKay, William B., Seattle, Wash.
Perkins, Robert E., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Pough, Harold Nainford, New Brighton, N.Y.
Riggs, Robert H., Dehon, N.C.
Riedelacker, William A., Charleston, W.Va.
Schaefer, Harold, River Forest, Ill.
Turteltaub, Sam David, Charleston, S.C.
White, Ralph G., Wilkesburg, Pa.
Wiene, William Frederick, Alpena, Mich.
Woodford, Henry E., Green Bay, Wis.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Colonel.

Bomford, G. N., Inf., U.S.A., Dayton, Ohio.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Gallagher, Walter V., Inf., Detroit, Mich.

Majors.

Shuman, Frank L., Bismarck, N.D.
Trumbull, John F., New Haven, Conn.
Berry, Stanton King, Cambridge, Mass.
Guiteras, J. G., Engrs., U.S.A., Denver, Col.
Kahn, Eugene M., El Paso, Texas.
Tomlinson, John B., Birmingham, Ala.

Lieutenants.

Allen, Will C., Marshall, Texas.
Bradley, Burton P., Adairsville, Ga.
Parkinson, Charles R., Lincoln, Neb.
Peebler, Raymond E., Boulder, Col.
Piaz, Harry John, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Pope, William C., Wadsworth, Ill.
Raymond, Harvey J., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Nurses.

Bailey, Margaret S., Springfield, Mass.
Courtney, Helene J., Roche, Cork Co., Ireland.
Keira, Eleanor Margaret, Schuster, Miss.
Kulla, Maul Victoria, Sheffield, Mass.
Lundholm, Viola Emilie, Petaluma, Cal.
Murphy, Alice V., Battle Creek, Mich.
Revelley, Annie D., Charlottesville, Va.
Watkins, Gladys, Shickahinny, Pa.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Lieutenant.

Long, Frank W., St. Louis, Mo.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lieutenants.

Brown, Percy C., Pontiac, Mich.
Schley, J. R., Frederick, Md.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Majors.

Clark, Samuel G., Lawrence, Kan.
Maguire, Daniel F., Pensacola, Fla.

Captains.

Horn, Will S., Fort Worth, Texas.

Lieutenants.

Armstrong, Joen E., Sarasota Springs, N.Y.
Caldwell, William F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Day, Wallace C., Springfield, Mass.
Drake, Albert Francis, Kansas City, Mo.
Harris, William, Winigan, Mo.
Johnson, Cortland A., Inwood, N.Y.
Johnson, Earle A., Neosho, Maine.
Johnson, Ronald E., Dale, Ind.
Mail, Eugene Frederick, Robinson, Ill.
Marine, James S., New York city.
Martin, James Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mendes, William B., New York city.
Moore, Charles C., Knox, Pa.
Rhodes, George E., Eldorado Springs, Mo.
Shoemaker, George Joseph, Harrisburg, Pa.
Shewalter, John E., Kansas, Ohio.
Smith, Harry L., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smith, Wilbur L., Milwaukee, Wis.
Vann, John C., Alexander City, Ala.
Williams, Isahm Rowland, Faison, N.C.
Woods, Judson Ernest, Wamego, Kas.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Rogers, Wilbur, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

Majors.

Bradford, James Sydney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morrison, John E., Beecher City, Ill.

Captains.

Delaney, Douglas, New York city.
Glasbrook, Larkin White, Washington, D.C.
Horton, George A., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
McMurray, Clarence M., Lewisburg, W.Va.

Lieutenants.

Abern, David Harlan, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Babcock, Leslie, New Haven, Conn.
Barksdale, Eugene J., Goshen Springs, Minn.
Baylor, Norman R., San Francisco, Cal.
Bell, Clyde E., Paris, Texas.
Bernstein, Max, Somerville, Mass.
Blowier, Frank E., Pasadena, Cal.
Braun, Gustav J., Buffalo, N.Y.
Brenahan, Thomas Francis, Fitchburg, Mass.
Campbell, John Wesley, Warren, Pa.
Campbell, Peter J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Carney, John Edward, O'Leary, Cal.
Dinsmore, Arthur M., Culver, Ind.
Drennan, John Franklin, Boonton, N.J.
Duckett, Ernest Work, Batavia, Ill.
Farrar, Lynn Woodward, Braynes, Mo.
Goddard, Charles Curtis, Cutler, Ohio.
Grazzi, Alexander, Weehawken, N.J.
Griss, Charles H., Kansas City, Kas.
Huckins, Edward S., Bay City, Mich.
Kent, George A., New York city.
Ladue, Ralph E., Washington, D.C.
Lindsay, J. Frank, Kokomo, Ind.
Livingston, Goodhue, Jr., New York city.
Lowry, James R., Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
McCarthy, Cornelius T., Philadelphia, Pa.
Macates, E. V., Front Royal, Va.
Mahoney, Charles A., Lawrence, Mass.
Mankey, Robert L., Hackensack, N.J.
Marion, Albert Joseph, New Orleans, La.
Martindale, Joseph W., Camden, N.J.
Miner, Lester W., Shelbyville, Ill.
Morrison, Lewis Richard, Deaver, Col.
Parker, Samuel J., Monroe, N.C.
Parsons, Isaac I., Media, Pa.
Pierson, Sidney A., Evanston, Ill.
Plummer, Elmer E., La Grange, Ill.
Rakestraw, Charles E., Anadarko, Okla.
Richard, Henry C., Starke, Wis.
Seely, Everett Dean, Dorchester, Mass.
Sherman, Harris G., Baltimore, Md.
Wynne, Buck J., Willis Point, Texas.
Zedler, Otto F., Odine, Texas.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Captains.

Barbrey, Joseph O., Clinton, N.C.
Barrett, Thomas, Augusta, Ga.
Weishampel, John A., Allentown, Pa.
Wood, Philip S., Bar Harbor, Me.
Young, Robert C., Raleigh, N.C.

Lieutenants.

Belcher, William W., New London, Conn.
Berry, Ary Clay, Kenosha, Wis.
Birks, Hammond D., Chicago, Ill.
Bodine, William W., Villa Nova, Pa.
Bourdon, William R., Winapee, Manitoba.
Bowers, Jerome P., Chicago, Ill.
Bregender, Charles, New York city.
Cichy, Martin, Schenectady, N.Y.
Cockley, Charles H., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
Culbertson, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Deane, Leroy C., San Diego, Cal.
Dunn, William McKee, Richmond, Va.
Elkman, Hjalmar, Hartford, Conn.
Faison, James E., Faison, N.C.
Feller, Arthur, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Frank, Armin Charendon, Milwaukee, Wis.
Greenman, Nelson W., San Antonio, Texas.
Griffith, Alfred Starr, Amityville, N.Y.
Heard, Joseph E., Evansville, Tenn.
Hubbard, Willis W., Bolot, Kas.
James, Linton S., Douglasville, Ga.
Klois, Allen Trafford, Huntington, N.Y.
LaDriere, Raymond E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Leach, Milford Arthur, Chicago, Ill.
McBride, Roy Lee, Independence, Kas.
Markuson, Herbert O., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Charles C., Cusseta, Ga.
Mullett, Dewitt F., Columbia City, Ind.
Racks, Washington W., Washington, D.C.
Raver, Paul J., Lincoln, Neb.
Reilly, Frank Patrick, Cocheton, N.Y.
Riordan, John J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ruffin, David A., Memphis, Tenn.
Strother, Carl B., Honey Creek, Md.
Stroup, George Hileman, Akron, Ohio.
Webster, Murrie M., Eureka, Ala.
Wilson, John I., Manning, S.C.
Wolfe, Alan L., New York city.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captains.

House, Henry A., Duluth, Minn.
Kern, Harry E., Toledo, Ohio.
Sanford, Qren E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieutenants.

Baldwin, John S., Chester, Pa.
Brodie, Clarence Alexander, Wichita, Kas.

Deaver, Charles L., Riverside, Cal.
Fuller, Roswell H., Chicago, Ill.
Jones, E. B., Chicago, Ill.
Leonard, Edmund C., Lockport, Ill.
McFadden, Willford, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.
Manier, Emmett M., Hudson, Mass.
Mathews, Glenn Sealey, Alexander City, Ala.
Palmer, Keene M., South Dayton, N.Y.
Potter, W. Clarkson, no emergency address given
Rhinelander, Philip N., Germantown, Pa.
Richards, John F., Kansas City, Mo.
Shoemaker, Harold G., Bridgton, N.J.
Taylor, Raymond C., Allston, Mass.
Tillinghast, T. E., Westerly, R.I.

PRISONERS.

Lieutenants.

Adams, E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crawford, G. M., Wilmington, Del.
Davis, Raymond E., Danville, Ill.
Hackett, Elmer R., New York city.
McDowell, Stewart A., West Philadelphia, Pa.
McIntyre, Richard H., Brooklyn, N.Y.
McManigal, John W., Horton, Kas.
Mathews, Arthur Pascoe, Saratoga, Pa.
Shidner, Horace, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Sutner, Harlan R., Manhattan, Kas.
Thomas, Roy, Edondo, Cal.
Tothman, Henry L., St. Louis, Mo.
Weaver, William M., Mason, Ga.
Wiernman, Guyon J., Arandsville, Pa.
Woods, George B., Boston, Mass.

CHANGES IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

Missing in action, previously reported wounded severely: Lieut. Harrison E. Hornbeck, Yonkers, N.Y.

Killed in action—previously reported missing in action:

Lieuts.—
Allison, Eugene M., Dallas, Texas.
Hamilton, Lloyd, Burlington, Vt.
McKinlock, George A., Jr., Lake Forest, Ill.
O'Brien, John O., New York city.
Sunder, Philip C., New York city.

Killed in action—previously reported wounded, degree undetermined: Lieut. John M. Ragan, Boise, Idaho.

Wounded severely—previously reported killed in action: Lieut. Frank J. Baumert, College Point, N.Y.

Wounded, degree undetermined—previously reported killed in action: Lieut. James R. Stow, Easton, Ga.

Prisoner—previously reported missing in action: Lieut. Philip W. Von Saltza, New York city.

Returned to duty—previously reported died from airplane accident: Lieut. Lewis A. Smith, Chicago.

PRISONERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Camp Limburg—Lieut. Robert Alexander Anderson, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Camp Villingen—Lieut. Paul W. Eaton, Jackson, Mich.

Camp Zwicken—Lieut. Walter L. Avery, Columbus, Ohio.

Saarbrueck, Reserve Hospital, Kreuzenbach—Lieut. Walter M. Ireland, Sewell, N.J.

Reported in good health, Camp Landshut—Lieut. Stewart Connelly, Sparkill, N.Y.

Camp Karlsruhe.

Capt.—
House, Henry Arthur, Duluth, Minn.

Lieuts.—
Brown, Levi Galloway, St. Louis, Mo.

Fitzpatrick, John, Lansing, Iowa.
Frieson, Samuel Gordon, Madison, Ala.
Hassencamp, Paul Reinhard, Baltimore, Md.
Jewett, Franklin Fairbanks, Cherry Chase, Md.
Leak, James V., Scranton, Pa.
Leonard, Edmund Clarence, Lockport, Ill.
Mathews, Arthur Pascoe, Scranton, Pa.
Ogden, John Wilcox, Chicago, Ill.
Reynolds, Frank M., E. Orange, N.J.
Smith, Theodore H., Atlanta, Ga.
Tait, Roland Smith, St. Louis, Mo.
Walker, Thomas W., Troy, Ala.
Walker, Martin E., Carmel, Ill.
White, John A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Reported slightly wounded, Camp Karlsruhe—Lieut. Eugene B. Scroggie, Des Moines, Ia.

Reported excellent health, Camp Ingolstadt—Lieut. G. F. Thomson, Craig, Mo.

First Lieut. George W. Puryear, of Memphis, Tenn., who was previously reported to have escaped to Switzerland, is now reported to be back on duty at Headquarters Air Service, France.

NOTES OF THE DEMOBILIZATION.

Mustering Out at Army Camps.

Announcement of the regulations for demobilizing the enlisted personnel in this country has been made at the office of The Adjutant General. At the cantonments and camps the muster out will be under the supervision of the personnel adjutant. Every soldier will undergo physical examination, and will be required to account for his equipment and surrender all government property except the uniform. He will be paid off, supplied with transportation allowance, fully informed of his rights under the War Risk Insurance and Compensation Acts, and finally will receive his discharge papers. A complete record will be made by company officers in each case and forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. The records will include a detailed history of the enlisted man from the time of his induction by the local board, his entire service, his condition physically and otherwise, at the time of discharge. The records will be available for official use immediately, it is confidently believed, and there will be no delay such as was incident to the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, the records of which were not complete until long years after the cessation of hostilities.

Close of Camps Pike, Lee and Gordon.

Three thousand men will graduate on Nov. 30 from

the Central Officers' Training Schools at Camps Pike, Lee and Gordon and will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Infantry. With the graduation exercises over these camps will automatically cease to exist in accord with the announcement by Secretary Baker on Nov. 15 of their discontinuance.

Use to be Made of Camp Mills.

Camp Mills, at Hempstead, L.I., is being prepared for the part it will play in the demobilization of the American forces now in France. At least three divisions are expected to be returned to Camp Mills to be mustered out, and construction work on barracks and other buildings for their accommodation is being rushed. There has been complete stoppage of construction at the aviation fields which adjoin Camp Mills. No more buildings will be put up at Hazelhurst, Mitchell or Roosevelt Fields.

Return of Troops in England.

Reports from London that 18,000 American troops in England will be the first units of the American Expeditionary Force sent home brought out on Nov. 19 the fact that these are largely Air Service units under training. There are no Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery organizations in England, except a few replacement drafts on their way to France. The Air Service men in training at British camps include probably seventy or eighty American squadrons, a large number of repair units, and other auxiliary forces. There are in addition many


hospital units and numerous companies of special troops, such as Transportation and Tank Corps detachments and Engineer units organized for special duty. The organization of the units in England makes it difficult to predict the way in which demobilization of these troops would be carried out on their return. The men composing the air squadrons or other detachments were taken from the country at large, and the plan for mustering out men close to their homes cannot well be followed in this instance.

Navy Not to Bar Releases.

At the Navy Department it is stated that some misapprehension appears to exist among those who accepted temporary commissions that they are likely to be retained a long time after the conclusion of peace. The law requires that those holding temporary commissions be released "not later than six months after the termination of the present war," but at the Navy Department it is said there will be no barrier against those who wish to go out of the Service in the immediate future. In this connection it is also the desire of the Navy Department to secure legislation which will give those who wish to continue in the Service every opportunity to do so.

Navy Men Released Go to Reserve.

Nearly all officers and men released under the Navy's demobilization plans, Secretary Daniels said on Nov. 23, will be placed in the Reserve Force so as to be available



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in case of emergency. The Secretary expressed the belief that practically every man now in the Navy will desire to maintain some connection with the establishment. Where men desire to sever all connection, he added, some method will be found for their discharge.

Marine Corps Induction Ceases.

Inductions for service in the Marine Corps ceased on the morning of Nov. 18 under orders recently issued, although men may voluntarily enlist. Enlistments also have been practically suspended during the last two weeks. It is not known what steps will be taken by the Secretary of the Navy to stimulate an increase in the corps.

War Department Saves \$1,336,000,000.

Savings through War Department readjustment orders, including cancellation of contracts, are estimated at \$1,336,000,000 by Secretary Baker in a letter read to the Senate on Nov. 21 by Senator Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. "On contracts which have been let, but upon which no work had as yet been done," Mr. Baker wrote, "cancellations aggregate a saving of \$700,000,000."

Reduction in Airplane Production.

That high pressure on airplane production was eased immediately after the signing of the armistice was confirmed by John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, in a statement on Nov. 15. Just before the armistice 300 De-Haviland planes were being turned out weekly, and about twenty Handley-Page bombing planes were being constructed each week in knock-down shape for shipment. These craft are of the largest type of flying machines so far used.

Army Construction Canceled.

The following projects, undertaken by the Construction Division of the Army, were ordered canceled on Nov. 20: Project for hospital and barracks, Fort Omaha, Nebr.; construction of cantonment, Fort Benjamin

Harrison, Ind.; construction of cantonment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; construction of Liberty theater, Camp Greene, N.C.; construction of storehouse, Camp Taylor, Ky.; construction of radio school, North Camp Jackson, S.C. Also additions to water works, Camp Meade, Md.; improvements, Camp Funston, Kas., and radio building and steel hangar, North Camp Jackson, S.C.

Miners to be Released.

Men who were anthracite miners before they entered the military Service of the United States will be immediately released from the Army and allowed to return to the mines, according to announcement of the Fuel Administration announced on Nov. 19. It was stated that this action was being taken because of the shortage in anthracite, due to the influenza epidemic. Telegrams have been sent to all camps in the United States by the Secretary of War directing that anthracite miners be segregated and sent to Washington, where those who desire to resume their work in the anthracite fields will receive immediate discharge.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

New Ships for Survey Work.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, announced on Nov. 14 that construction of two vessels for the Coast and Geodetic Survey Service, for use in sounding uncharted waters in Alaska and in the South Pacific, would be begun at once. The vessels will be built on the Great Lakes, will be of steel, and cost \$400,000 each. Lack of information for mariners as to Alaskan waters, the Secretary said, had resulted in many wrecks and heavy loss of life and property.

U.S. Destroyers Launched.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Jacob Jones, which perpetuates the name of the destroyer Jacob Jones, was launched at Philadelphia, Nov. 20. The sponsor of the new Jacob Jones was Mrs. Florence C. Doughton, of New York, a great-granddaughter of Comdr. Jacob Jones, U.S.N. Among those witnessing the event from the launching platform were: Brigadier General Radford, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Radford; Rear Admiral Kaemmerling, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nichols, Commander Hanson, naval constructor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hanson; Paymaster Clark, U.S.N.

Navy Health Report.

Health conditions in the Navy continue to improve. New influenza cases reported from all naval districts for week ended Nov. 9 total 1,295 as compared with 1,891 for the previous week. Deaths from influenza were 65 as compared with 73 for the week ended Nov. 2 and 207 for the week ended Oct. 28. Pneumonia cases were 102 compared with 105, and represent very largely the aftermath of the influenza epidemic. The incidence of all other communicable diseases is remarkably low, as is indicated by the following figures for the 246,316 men comprising the shore personnel: Cerebro-spinal fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; malaria, 12; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 1; tuberculosis, 5. No smallpox or typhoid fever cases were reported.

Praise for Atlantic Fleet Medical Corps.

Vice Admiral Albert W. Grant, of the Atlantic Fleet, has issued a circular to the ships and base on the services of the officers and men in the Medical Corps during the recent epidemic of influenza. He expresses his appreciation of the work performed by the officers and men in the Medical and Hospital Corps and praises the skill displayed, the unflinching energy and the self-sacrificing efforts in caring for the sick and restricting the spread of the malady under very trying conditions. He states that their services were worthy of the highest commendation and directs that notation be made on the reports of fitness and service on the records of these officers and men.

Hospital Ships Mercy and Comfort.

The two Navy hospital ships, the Mercy and the Comfort, are in French waters. These ships can accommodate from 300 to 500 beds. It was planned to use them in fleet relief, but there have been so few casualties and sick in the Navy that the vessels were assigned to the Army, and they are now in that service. The Mercy and Comfort were formerly Ward liners running between New York and Havana.

Loss of the U.S.S. Shaw.

Twenty-five survivors of the U.S.S. Shaw, which was sunk in a collision with the British transport Aquitania when thirty-five miles off the British coast on the morning of Oct. 9, arrived at New York city from England on Nov. 15. The destroyer was protecting a convoy, of which the Aquitania was one. A submarine was reported ahead and the Shaw shot out after it. As she started to cross the bows of the big transport her steering gear jammed and the sharp bow of the transport cut her in half. Her bulkheads held up the two parts. The Aquitania, following Admiralty orders not to stop, kept on. The men in the forward part of the destroyer were saved after jumping into the sea, but the oil tanks under the bridge of the after part of the ship caught fire. Lieuts. George F. Parrott, jr., whose home was at Kingston, N.C., and Capt. John E. Edwards, U.S.N., of Buckhead Beach, Va., and eleven men were lost. One officer was burned to death. The men rescued who were injured were taken to a British port and placed in a hospital. The Shaw was credited by the British government with having sunk a German submarine in July. The parts of the destroyer were towed to England and are now in drydock.

The Marines Magazine.

The Marines Magazine, heretofore published in Washington, announces that Capt. Charles A. Ketcham, U.S.M.C., who has been its editor and publisher, has sold all his rights and interest in the magazine to a company consisting of Col. A. S. McEmore, Major Thomas G. Sterrett and Lieut. Preston Gibson, U.S.M.C., and William S. McReener. This company will issue the December number, which will be greatly enlarged, adding new features, though the policy will practically remain unchanged. The magazine will be published hereafter in New York city.

NAVY PERSONNEL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Taylor to Stay.

The term of office of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U.S.N., as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, will expire on Dec. 14. It is considered almost certain that Rear Admiral Taylor will succeed himself and continue as chief of the bureau. The value of his services not only as an adviser of the Secretary of the Navy, but in the administration of the affairs of his bureau, has proven his capabilities and resourcefulness.

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Indeed it would be a difficult matter to find an officer so well equipped for his duties.

Rear Admiral H. F. Bryan Goes to Brazil.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., who was formerly in command of the U.S.S. Leviathan, will relieve Capt. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., as American instructor at the Brazilian Naval College, and not Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan, as has been stated. The latter is still on duty at Charleston, S.C. Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan will make his headquarters at Rio Janeiro.

Admiral H. T. Mayo Inspects Italian War Zone.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., heading the American naval mission to Italy, has just completed an inspection of the Italian war zone, according to a press dispatch from Rome. It adds that in conformity with the terms of the armistice Admirals Cagni and Kock, of the Italian navy, have taken over the Austrian naval port of Pola, where the Austrian battleships Tegetthoff and Prinz Eugen were put under the Italian flag. These ships are of 20,000 tons and are of the class of the Viribus Unitis, which was recently torpedoed in an Austrian harbor by an Italian torpedo boat.

Admiral Coffman to Remain on Active Duty.

Secretary Daniels on Nov. 19 stated that when Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., who is in command of the 5th Naval District at Norfolk, Va., retires for age on Nov. 28, he will be retained on active duty indefinitely. The Secretary said Admiral Coffman had made a remarkable record in the administration of his district and that the Navy could not spare his services for some time to come.

Gen. Barnett and McCawley to Return.

If the condition of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., now confined in a base hospital near Paris, France, continues to improve it is expected he will return to the United States about Dec. 1. Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster U.S.M.C., who accompanied General Barnett overseas, will also return at the same time.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Nov. 21, 1918.

Mrs. W. G. Nunnally, formerly Miss Janet Montague, wife of Lieutenant Nunnally, U.S.N., is the guest of Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field, at their quarters at the U.S. Naval Hospital here.

The Academy authorities are taking time by the forelock in preparing to make the grounds ready for immediate use as soon as the scaffolding and workshops around the annexes to Bancroft Hall are removed. One of its works is the building of a fine concrete road in front of the hall for the one that had to be removed to make room for the improvements.

The colors at the Naval Academy now go up at eight a.m. and come down at five p.m. Four minutes are allowed only for the midshipmen to form their regiment. At 6:20 a.m. the reveille gun sounds. Twenty-five minutes later the first bugle blows for breakfast formation. The second bugle sounds four minutes later, and the whole twelve hundred midshipmen are answering the roll calls in their respective companies.

A Naval Academy football team had never passed the century mark against an opponent until Nov. 16, when it did this

against Uraianus early in the third quarter, and the final score was 127 to 0. The visitors were entirely too light to stack up against a team of the speed, strength and stamina of the midshipmen, and, though they played pluckily, their efforts were hopeless. In the first half the Navy ran up seventy-five points. Ingram and Budder being particularly difficult for the visitors to stop. Six forward pass plays were also tried, all netting gains, and one, from Ingram to Ewen, resulting in a touchdown after a forty-yard run. An entirely new line-up in the second half maintained about the same pace, Coombs and Rawlings being the greatest groundgainers of the new aggregation. The visitors finished the game with difficulty, but gave their best to the end, and were admired for their pluck by the Navy contingent.

The Great Lakes Training Station team that is to play the Navy here on Saturday arrived at two a.m., Monday morning, and put up at Carvel Hall. They were under the charge of Comdr. J. L. Kauffman, Med. Corps, U.S.N., athletic director of the station. Thirty-five men were in the squad. The game will be a pointer. The Navy in two years to this time has played but one good team, and that was West Virginia, in 1917. Then it was beaten. All other foes have been puerile. The game with Great Lakes will be a test as to what is the real football material in the Navy.

The midshipmen's basketball team expect to start the season on Dec. 7. The first game will be played with the Baltimore

City College. The other games definitely arranged so far are City College of New York, Dec. 28; Swarthmore, Jan. 18; University of New York, Feb. 1.

The Navy Rifle Range team on Saturday beat the Baltimore City College team 58 points to 0.

Irvin H. Christy, a private marine of the Academy guard, was drowned here at an early hour on Friday morning. It is supposed that he fell into the Severn from his post on the southeastern seawall. His body was recovered in about three hours. Private Christy came from California and he was greatly admired by his comrades.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Holt have returned from a week-end visit with relatives at New Haven and Hartford. Miss Mary Ingle, of Washington, arrived last week to visit her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Mrs. Ewers, of Rochester, wife of Major William V. Ewers, M.C., now serving in France, is the guest of Mrs. Tschappat. Mrs. Haskin spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Parslow, in New York; Mrs. Parslow entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Haskin, Mrs. Willcox, Miss Ingle, Mrs. Timberlake and Mrs. R. C. Robinson.

Miss Elsie Stuart and her roommate, Miss Lucy Freeland, came home from Vassar for the week-end, and divided the time between New York and West Point. Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Colonel Whitehead, now in France, and her mother, Mrs. Eganton, have spent the week-end here to visit Cadet Whitehead, who entered the Academy in June. Mrs. Watson, wife of Brig. Gen. F. B. Watson, has gone to Washington after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. Tschappat; her son, Cadet Numa Watson, is a member of the class of new cadets.

Mrs. Thomlinson, sr., is here visiting her son and daughter-in-law before they leave the post. Colonel Thomlinson having been ordered to Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Thomlinson and the two little boys are leaving the end of this week for California. Col. and Mrs. Willcox had dinner on Friday for Miss Ingle, Capt. and Mrs. Proctor and Chaplain Ogilby. Mrs. Bull has been spending the week visiting in New York.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Santachi, who read her paper on "The Infection of Wounds" and also a paper on "Holland"; current events were given by Mrs. Godson; the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Chilton. The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met as usual, Mesdames Grant, Wallbach and Hanna winning. Col. and Mrs. Fiebigger were guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox at luncheon on Sunday.

At the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday Mrs. Proctor sang the "Marseillaise" as a most fitting selection and grateful compliment to our Ally, France; the sermon was preached by Chaplain Ogilby.

The graduation standing and Army assignments of the recently graduated classes appear on pages 446-7.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1918.

Major Harold H. Bull, who is on duty in the Intelligence Division in Washington, D.C., returned in time to greet his baby daughter, Marjorie Patricia, born on Nov. 1. Mrs. Bull and baby are progressing splendidly.

Mrs. J. T. Moore is for a short while at the Macdonough Inn, pending the reopening of the hostess house. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Moore last season were in charge of the hostess house, which closed when the R.O.T.C. was over, and are now waiting for permission for extensive repairs on the building to make it warm and comfortable for the winter. When completed they

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will open at once. Mrs. Paul Wolfe gave a tea on Thursday for Mrs. Moore and invited in Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Gillette to meet her.

Major G. L. Guthrie, M.C., returned to Plattsburg on Tuesday. The churches, schools and theaters opened Nov. 17 after being closed for six weeks on account of the influenza. At the victory service held in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday evening, Captain Gillette sang "La Marseillaise" with great enthusiasm, giving great pleasure to all those present.

Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Charles Palmer and Mrs. Barthold dined with Mrs. Moore on Sunday at the Macdonough Inn.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1918.

Changes in the battalion of the 22d Infantry, stationed at Fort Jay, have taken place recently and the entire 3d Battalion is now on duty here. Company E is guarding the works of the Gillespie Loading Plant, at Morgan, N.J. Company F has left for Fort Hamilton, where it is on duty guarding the post and batteries in the absence of the Artillery. Company M, Capt. P. A. Byrne, and Company K, Capt. W. T. French, have arrived this week from the concentration camp at Syracuse, N.Y. The new barracks for the battalion on the extension near the quarters of the post commander are nearly completed and are in part occupied. They are two-story barracks of the cantonment type of construction and as finished so far accommodate two and one-half companies. The rest of the command is at present quartered in the cantonments on the extension. Headquarters Company will be quartered in the quadrangle of Fort Jay. A drum corps is in process of organization for the battalion.

Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong is on temporary duty at Camp Mills. Lieut. Gerald F. Beal has been appointed assistant to the adjutant, Capt. Edwin C. Maling, and Lieut. R. Q. Written, assistant to Lieutenant Archibald, casual officer.

In addition to the usual drills the battalion is having morning drills in field maneuvers, including individual cooking.

Two anti-aircraft guns, 3-inch, model of 1917, were mounted last week on the southern glacis of the fort.

The social activities of the garrison have been resumed with the lifting of quarantine. Soldiers' dances are held on Tuesday nights, officers' smokers (ladies' nights) on Wednesdays, and officers' hops on Fridays at Corbin Hall.

A concert is announced on the evening of Dec. 2, authorized by General Bell, at Aeolian Hall, for the benefit of the Governors Island Auxiliary of the American Red Cross, Branch 173. Percy Grainger, assistant band leader of the Army Music Training School band, Governors Island, is to be the soloist. The remainder of the program consists of marches,

clarinet choir, overture and quartette by the band, concluding with the Algerian Suite by St. Saens.

Major and Mrs. John C. P. Tillson, jr., are being congratulated on the arrival of a baby girl on Nov. 14. Major and Mrs. Herbert S. Whipple have taken quarters in the Disciplinary Barracks, officers' set, Fort Jay. Miss Aline Havard, daughter of Col. Valery Havard, who has come up from Havana for a visit in Fairfield, was the guest this week of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Orville Platt, sister of Col. Robert S. Smith, and Miss Welton, of Washington, Conn., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Frank L. Dodds and Miss Polly Dodds are leaving Governors Island this week to join Colonel Dodds, who has been appointed professor of law at the U.S. Military Academy.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1918.

Monday afternoon, in spite of the fact that they had been given leave for the day, the Naval Base quartette sang and played their way into the hearts of a large audience at the Woman's Club at a musicale tea under the auspices of the club music committee, Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh chairman.

Monday evening, at the banquet at Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Major Gen. Grote Hutcheson, U.S.A., retiring commander of the port of embarkation, was presented with a chest of silver. Covers were laid for General Hutcheson; his successor, Brigadier General Ferguson; Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, U.S.N., of the Hampton Roads District; Norman E. Hamilton, collector of customs; E. E. Palen, general agent of the Shipping Board, and Secretary W. A. Cox, of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.

Major Charles B. Oldfield, U.S.A., who has been spending ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oldfield, Edgewater, has left for temporary duty in Washington. Mrs. Logan Cresap and little son, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Charles R. Nash, Portsmouth, have left for Washington. Miss Dorsey Dodd had an informal dance at her home, Westover apartment, Monday, for Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Eddington, jr., U.S.M.C., and other guests. Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. Adams had a small dance last evening for Mrs. Butler Y. Rhodes. Mrs. Rhodes and children are spending some time with Mrs. Pettus, Colonial apartment. Lieut. Barrett B. Hutchins, U.S.A., just graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hutchins, Portsmouth.

One hundred and two young men were graduated as ensigns from the officers' material school at the naval operating base this morning.

Comdr. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., is spending a few days with Mrs. Barleon and children, Portsmouth. Major Carey W. Wilson, U.S.A., arrived last week from France, where he has been for the past year, and is now the guest of his mother, Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Botetourt street. Mrs. Harrison Turnbull, recent guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Olive B. Bucher, at Fort Monroe, has returned, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Bucher, who were her guests for the week-end.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Dillingham, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Philip Poe, Miss Eleanor Dangerfield and Mr. Beverly Dangerfield were week-end guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Fairfax avenue. The engagement of Miss Pearl A. Shield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer R. Shield, of Hampton, Va., to Capt. C. E. Llewellyn, M.C., U.S.A., was announced at a reception given for Captain Llewellyn, who has been ordered overseas. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Robert D. Maddox, of Washington; Capt. Lewis I. Skiball, M.C., U.S.A., of Boston.

Mrs. Lawrence M. Schmidt and Miss Madeline Schmidt had an afternoon reception at their home in Portsmouth Saturday for Miss Buena Walton, whose marriage to Lieut. J. L. McGuigan will be solemnized Nov. 23. The guests numbered about a hundred. Mrs. Clifford U. Millard has left for a trip to San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, who have been spending the summer at York Harbor, have returned to their home, Beechwood Place. Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Conover, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Lorraine Hotel for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Lovell, U.S.A., who have been the guests of Lieutenant Lowell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lowell, near Ocean View, have left for New York, where Lieutenant Lowell has been ordered for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace McEldey, U.S.N., guests of relatives in Baltimore, have returned to their home at St. Helena training station.

Mrs. L. B. Treadwell, who has been spending some months in Hong Kong and Shanghai, China, to be with relatives, has arrived from San Francisco and will spend some time at the Chamberlin, Old Point. Mrs. Claiborne Wilcox and little daughter, who spent the summer and fall with relatives in New York state, have returned to their home, Freemason street. Lieutenant Wilcox, M.C., is in France.

PORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 17, 1918.

Along with the news of the signing of the armistice came orders from the Western Department to Lieut. J. F. Bergesch to turn the entire post over to the Army General Hospital, and a solution of the question of who should be in command, which has harassed the post ever since the three or more different departments were placed there. With the certainty that the post will be a military hospital command, the casual Engineers who have been there will leave, a few of them remaining after the departure of the 17th. This will still leave the men of the 403d Engineers and the entire War Prison organization, besides the hospital force. Major Walter C. Chidester is now in command of the post and Lieut. Linia James Campbell, C.O., has been assigned as quartermaster. Capt. R. M. Jones, who was acting quartermaster, has been assigned as supervisor of the clinical records of the reconstruction hospital. Lieut. George F. Manning has been appointed as acting post surgeon, to succeed Captain Jones, thus enabling him to make trips to the gas organizations in this district for medical inspection and work.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Stapleton, who are settled in their new quarters, entertained at supper last Thursday for Miss Helen Letchfield, Miss Dorothy Letchfield, Miss Mabel Holt, Lieutenants Pembroke, Brooks, Mullen, Edwards and Worthman. Mrs. I. F. Jones entertained on Monday at a dinner in honor of the birthday of Captain Jones. Covers were laid for twelve of the most intimate friends of host and hostess.

Capt. Leslie W. Getchell, U.S.A., who has been stationed in Salt Lake with the Red Cross workers while awaiting assignment, and Mrs. Getchell have left for Washington. Mrs. Claude Coray has arrived from Fort Sam Houston and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Flygare, while Lieutenant Coray is stationed there. Capt. and Mrs. Voler V. Viles and their small son have left for Washington, whence Captain Viles expects to be sent abroad. Mrs. Viles will spend the time of his absence studying music.

A picture of Mrs. Emory S. Adams and her two small boys appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune of Nov. 10. Mrs. Adams is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Yeates. Lieut. Edward M. Conroy has been visiting his parents in Ogden for a short time on his way to Macon, Ga. Mrs. Morris L. Ritchie has returned from a stay in the East, having visited her son, Lieut. Oliver Ritchie, U.S.N., in New York. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wester, whose son, Lieut. Ellis Wester, was gassed in action and is now in New York in a hospital, have gone on to be with him.

Lieut. Ralph H. Bassett, 1920 U.S.M.A., is home on graduation leave, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Bassett. Mrs. Allen, wife of Col. Robert H. Allen, who has been visiting her brother, Pierre McIntyre, in Canada, is back in Salt Lake visiting her father, Mr. Samuel McIntyre. Miss Dorothy Letchfield entertained a party of the younger matrons and maids on Nov. 11 in honor of Mrs. E. G. Stapleton, wife of Lieutenant Stapleton, a new comer.

Mrs. E. G. Stapleton, a Denver girl before her marriage, has found a number of girlhood friends in Salt Lake since her arrival at Fort Douglas. Among those who have entertained in her honor are Miss Marjorie Pearson and Miss Mabel Holt.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



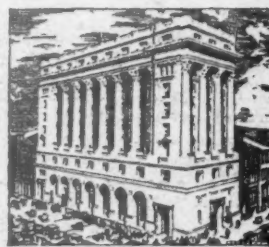
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Lieut. Col. Frank L. Graham, Cav., has arrived to be executive officer for the War Prison. Colonel Graham is accompanied by Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Randall, wife of Capt. Grant Randall, formerly Miss Jean Hutchinson, was hostess on Thursday at a luncheon at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. R. Hutchinson, for Mrs. Ross Hutchinson, Mrs. Jerome Lilly, Mrs. Rank, Misses Helen Letchfield, Dorothy Letchfield, Myla Kenworthy and Dorothy Colborn.

A large force of carpenters, painters and plumbers has been at work for some time on the 14 barracks, which is being changed into the first unit of the new hospital, and after an inspection the first of the past week Major Walter C. Chidester announced that the place would be ready for occupancy Dec. 1.

Word has reached the post that Capt. M. S. Game, 70th Engrs., for a time in command of the post, was injured in an automobile accident near Butte, Mont., last week, but he is recovering.

FORT LEAVENWORTH

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 18, 1918.

Mrs. J. M. Morgan gave a luncheon for a few friends on Tuesday in Leavenworth. Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Marion, left Thursday for San Antonio, Texas, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Morgan's mother during the absence of Colonel Morgan abroad. Mrs. Morgan has been a faithful worker in the Red Cross and treasurer of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Edward Calvert, who is at the Hotel Columbia during Colonel Calvert's absence, has received a cable telling of his safe arrival in France.

Graham Smith, who has resided with his grandfather, J. G. Graham, in Leavenworth for several years, left last week for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to spend the winter with his father, Col. C. C. Smith, and Mrs. Smith. Colonel Smith is attached to the 10th Cavalry. Col. and Mrs. W. G. Murchison announce the birth on Nov. 13 of a son, to whom they have given the name of Kenneth. Col. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Evelyn Jones, who have been visiting Mrs. L. M. Adams for some months, left Tuesday for California. Previous to their departure they were guests of Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk. Col. and Mrs. Clark have as their guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Datus Myers, of Chicago. Mr. Myers is a member of the National Art Society and the Chicago Society of Artists. His pictures of rural scenes in Oregon, Iowa and Illinois have been exhibited in the Chicago Art

(Continued on page 440.)



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Fort Leavenworth—Continued from page 439.

Institute each year. He is painting scenes around Fort Leavenworth.

A postponed Halloween party was given at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Bolding, Riverside, on Saturday. The guests included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Butler, Captains Leard and Dempwolf, Capt. and Mrs. Fiske, Capt. and Mrs. Humason, Lieut. and Mrs. Bolding, Lieut. and Mrs. Fellenz, Lieut. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Widell, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. Crowley.

At the annual meeting of the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., celebrated Friday at the home of Mrs. John Schalker, jr., in Leavenworth, Mrs. William A. Shunk gave a delightful talk. Other Army women present were Mrs. Frederick Shaw and Mrs. Max Tyler. Mrs. D. R. Anthony will leave Monday for Los Angeles to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Koehler, and Colonel Koehler. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. A. S. Cowan.

Miss Marion Morgan was the special guest at a most delightful farewell party given Wednesday evening by the members of the eighth grade of the Fort Leavenworth school. Mrs. Everett D. Barlow and children left Tuesday for Fort Monterey to spend the winter. They were accompanied by Miss Mae Reardon, who will remain as Mrs. Barlow's guest for a month.

Major and Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley and small daughter, who have spent two months in Washington, where Major Crowley was in attendance at the General Staff course, have now gone to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., where Major Crowley is attached to the 96th Division. Capt. Edwin Brewster arrived Monday from Fort Sill to spend a leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brewster, in Leavenworth. Miss Lou Uline and Miss Eleanor Anthony were week-end guests of Miss Mildred Heath in Kansas City.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENHAM.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 11, 1918, to the wife of Major W. L. Benham, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

BIRKLE.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1918, a daughter, Elizabeth Margaret Birkle, to Edward Birkle, jr., in charge of the Army and Navy Journal composing room, and Mrs. Birkle.

BRADBURY.—Born on Nov. 20, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Samuel H. Bradbury, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Tilita Bradbury.

BURNAP.—Born at Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z., Nov. 4, 1918, to the wife of Capt. A. M. Burnap, U.S.A., a son, Alvaro McNeill Burnap, jr.

CUMMINS.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. J. M. Cummins, U.S.A., a son, who is the grandson of Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, U.S.A., retired.

DEITSCH.—Born at Plattburg, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. A. E. Deitsch, U.S.A., a son.

HILL.—Born at Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., Nov. 17, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Ira B. Hill, 41st Artillery, Coast Artillery, a son, Benjamin Ira Hill.

LOGAN.—Born on Nov. 3, 1918, to the wife of Major John A. Logan, U.S.A., a son, John Alexander Logan, 4th.

McCUE.—Born at San Jose, Cal., Oct. 31, 1918, to the wife of Major George S. McCue, 345th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Hope Sylvia McCue.

MOORE.—Born at Mt. Washington, Md., Nov. 11, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Orville M. Moore, U.S.A., a daughter.

MURCHISON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 13, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. G. Murchison, U.S.A., a son, Kenneth Murchison.

RANDELL.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 8, 1918, to Comdr. Robert C. Randell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Randell, a son.

ROOST.—Born at Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 17, 1918, to the wife of Major Frederick H. Roost, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Elizabeth Roost.

SAVAGE.—Born on Aug. 29, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Chester W. Savage, 302d Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Phyllis Marion Savage.

SPILLER.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 8, 1918, to the wife of Major O. L. Spiller, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, grandson of Col. Benjamin Alford, A.G. Dept., U.S.A.

TILLSON.—Born at Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1918, to the wife of Major John C. F. Tillson, jr., U.S.A., a daughter.

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TURNER.—Born at Browning, Wis., Nov. 14, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. George H. Turner, U.S.N., a daughter, Eva Lillian Turner.

VANDENBURGH.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 14, 1918, to the wife of Capt. John James Vandenberg, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, John James Vandenberg, jr.

WILLIS.—Born on Nov. 11, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. S. P. Willis, U.S.A., a son, Sterling Price Willis, jr., grandson of Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri.

MARRIED.

KASTEN—LEURIN.—At Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1918, Major William H. Kasten, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Florence Yvonne Kell Leurin.

PRIDE—KREIDLER.—At McAllen, Texas, Oct. 21, 1918, Capt. Woodbury F. Pride, U.S. Cav., D.O.L., and Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Kreidler.

WELLS—JOHNSON.—At Riverside, Cal., Nov. 12, 1918, Lieut. Howard H. Wells, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Johnson.

DIED.

BARRETT.—Died in New York Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 18, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. Harry F. Barrett, U.S.N.

BARTLETT.—Died at Clinton, Mass., Nov. 9, 1918, Mr. Joseph F. Bartlett, father of Mr. Alley, wife of Col. Charles R. Alley, U.S.A.

CHAPMAN.—Killed in France, Sept. 29, 1918, Capt. Henry H. Chapman, U.S.A., son of the late Capt. William H. H. Chapman, U.S.A.

CORRIE.—Died at Nice, France, Oct. 29, 1918, Major Frederick Hamilton Corrie, U.S.M.C., retired, in his eighty-first year.

EVERSON.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., recently, Mrs. Doris Goodacre Everson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John H. Everson, U.S.N.

FRAYSER.—Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 12, 1918, Mrs. S. C. Frayser, mother of Mrs. Powers, wife of Col. E. B. Powers, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

HOWE.—Died in France, Oct. 11, 1918, Lieut. Elliott H. Howe, 116th Inf. (old 2d Va.), U.S.A., brother of Capt. Dunbar Howe, 60th Inf., U.S.A.

KING.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1918, Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V.

McKAY.—Died at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1918, Comdr. Charles E. McKay, U.S.N., retired.

PIKE.—Died abroad, Nov. 12, 1918, Lieut. Winfred H. A. Pike, jr., U.S.N.

PRYOR.—Died in France, Oct. 14, 1918, Capt. John Porter Pryor, U.S.A.

QUINLAN.—Died at Key West, Fla., Nov. 9, 1918, Mary Louise Quinlan, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Harrison Quinlan, U.S.N.

RICE.—Died at Newport, R.I., Nov. 15, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, widow of Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A.

RIES.—Died abroad, Nov. 16, Ensign Fred Edward Ries, U.S.N.

SCOTT.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 12, 1918, Lieut. Bradford R. Scott, U.S.A.

SHAW.—Died at Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 30, 1918, of pneumonia, Josephine Rice Shaw, wife of Capt. Robert Leslie Shaw, British army, and daughter of Edmund Rice, of Tacoma, Wash.

SPEYERS.—Died at Montreal, Canada, Nov. 18, 1918, Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N.

TAYLOR.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 7, 1918, Mr. Frank W. Taylor, father of Lieuts. Edward C. Taylor, F. W. Howard Taylor, U.S.A., and Ensign Ellis W. Taylor, U.S.N.

THOMSON.—Died at Norristown, Pa., Nov. 15, 1918, Mrs. Mark Thomson, mother of Mrs. Frank C. Boggs, wife of Colonel Boggs, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

WEBSTER.—Killed in France, Oct. 7, 1918, Major Harrison B. Webster, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

THE NAVY.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Nov. 18, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Albert P. Niblack to be a rear admiral from March 20, 1918.

Officers to be assistant naval constructors, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from Sept. 23, 1918: W. C. Sutherland, F. E. Haeblerie, G. C. Klein and N. L. Rawlings.

Pay inspectors to be pay directors, rank of captain, temporary, from Nov. 5, 1918: G. R. Venable, D. V. Chadwick, T. W. Leutze and E. C. Tobey.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors, rank of commander, temporary, from Nov. 5, 1918: E. H. Cope, W. N. Hughes, H. W. Browning, H. E. Collins, E. H. Van Patten, M. H. Karker, B. M. Dobson, J. N. Jordan, I. W. Jennings, Jr., C. E. Parsons, J. F. O'Mara and R. E. Corcoran.

Carpenter E. O. Smith to be an assistant naval constructor, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), temporary, from Oct. 15, 1918.

Acting Pay Clerk H. J. Norton to be an assistant paymaster, rank of ensign, temporary, from Sept. 15, 1918, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Acting Pay Clerk Anner Erickson to be an assistant paymaster, rank of ensign, temporary, from Aug. 15, 1918, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.), temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918: H. P. Cook, C. R. Smith and G. M. Jackson.

Ensign W. E. Shutt, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign in Navy, temporary, from Nov. 1, 1918.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 18, 1918.

The Senate on Nov. 18 confirmed all the Navy nominations published on page 364, our issue of Nov. 9; those on page 401, Nov. 16, and the following:

Capt. John A. Hoegewerk to be a rear admiral from July 1, 1918.

Capt. Marbury Johnston to be a rear admiral from Nov. 28, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield to be a commander from Jan. 18, 1918; Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane to be a commander from March 20, 1918.

Ens. Merrill T. Kinne to be a lieutenant (j.g.) from June 5, 1918.

Comdr. Allen Buchanan: captain, temporary, from Oct. 11, 1918.

Comdr. F. H. Clark: captain from July 1, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen Buchanan: commander from May 26, 1918.

Lieut. comdrs: commanders from July 1, 1918: C. L. Arnold and F. L. Oliver.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enoch: comdr. from July 23, 1918.

Lieutenants: lieut. comdrs. from July 1, 1918: C. A. Bonvillian, H. B. Kelly, H. F. Glover and G. H. Bowdley.

Lieutenants (j.g.): lieutenants from March 7, 1918: F. S. Steinwachs, J. A. Logan and R. P. Myers.

Lieutenants (j.g.): lieutenants from June 8, 1918: C. H. Wright, S. Mills, G. M. Hall, J. J. Brown, J. C. Montfort, L. L. Hunter, D. E. Barbey, W. S. Haas and J. P. Bowden.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.), from June 5, 1918: H. H. Harrison, J. R. Kyle, jr., and A. R. Stephan.

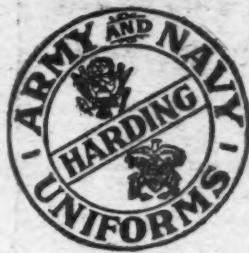
Midshipman H. P. Cook to be an ensign from June 7, 1918.

Etn. E. Delavy: chief boatswain from Feb. 19, 1918.

Mch. J. A. Ward: chief machinist from Jan. 17, 1918.

L. O. McDonald, a citizen of Kansas, to be an assistant dental surgeon, rank lieut. (j.g.), from July 1, 1918.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918: C. Ridgely, E. O. McDonnell, W. S. De Lany, H. Ertz, H. V. La Bombard, T. M. Shock, R. F. Mohle, R. A.



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Lieutenants (j.g.): lieutenants, temporary, from July 23, 1918: W. Seyford, G. E. Maynard, G. Sherer, A. B. McCrary and A. Lindblad.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. L. Almon: lieutenant, temporary, from July 26, 1918.

Lieutenants (j.g.): to be lieutenants, temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918: T. W. Mather and C. L. Poor, jr.

Ens. S. Wainwright, jr.: lieut. (j.g.), temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918.

Warrant officers for temporary service to be ensigns, temporary, from Nov. 1, 1918: W. Pfeffer, B. V. Goepfert, L. E. Auger, C. R. Hoffecker, S. A. Katz, W. G. Neal, E. G. Nolan, W. F. A. Dixon, E. A. Stein, W. R. Ross, S. E. Peck and A. V. Chisholm.

Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from Nov. 1, 1918: G. E. Hummer, A. Hanchett, C. F. Grisham, W. Hartenstein, L. Sicer, H. L. Burmann, E. J. Tyrrell, V. D. Duke, C. S. East, W. C. Betzer, B. E. Thomas, R. W. Thompson, J. H. Thomas, J. M. Haynes, J. F. Cordes, J. R. Robson, J. S. Hawkins, E. E. McClaine, K. F. Davis and C. H. Trask.

Acting pay clerks to be assistant paymasters, rank of ensign, temporary, from Sept. 15, 1918: M. E. Mitchell and A. T. Creighney.

Acting pay clerks to be assistant paymasters, rank of ensign, temporary, from Nov. 1, 1918: E. R. Brown, C. Musil, F. Irwin, R. E. Smedaker, S. L. Bates, C. I. DuFilio, G. W. Davis, G. Brude, C. J. Buckley, D. M. Robinson, E. C. Sorenson, E. E. Thiele, A. C. Schroeder, J. T. Knox, R. R. Blaisdell, F. W. Lynch, jr., C. Schaaf, E. J. Flynn, L. F. Randall, R. W. Byrns, W. Wilson, jr., W. W. Wise, J. T. Neighorn, G. E. Holmes, A. S. Reid, W. D. Blaker, H. B. Stout, R. H. Lenson, A. C. Wallen, E. F. Ney and E. C. Middleton.

Citizens to be acting chaplains, rank lieutenant (j.g.), temporary, from Oct. 17, 1918: C. W. Becker, Montana; W. F. Blackard, Tennessee; E. C. Boynton, Mass.; J. A. McCarthy, N.H.; and J. R. Spann, Texas. U. Lee, Texas, from Oct. 23.

Officers to be assistant naval constructors, rank lieutenant (j.g.), from Sept. 23, 1918: H. R. Oster, W. H. Hopkins, jr., L. B. Richardson, H. N. Wallin, W. J. Malone, R. S. McDowell and W. C. Wade.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 18, 1918.

The Senate on Nov. 18 confirmed all the Marine Corps nominations published on pages 311 and 312, our issue of Nov. 2.

COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 18, 1918.

First lieutenants to be captains, temporary: W. P. Kaia, F. J. Sexton, C. J. Todd, G. U. Stewart, J. F. Farley, jr., D. P. Marvin, C. H. Abel, E. M. Webster.

First lieutenants of Engineers to be captains of Engineers, temporary: B. C. Thorn, M. R. Daniels, E. Reed-Hill, F. O. Allen, M. W. Torbet and G. R. O'Connor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 21—During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. Reed M. Fawell: Lieut. Comdr. Donald M. Stewart, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. John A. Brownell: Lieut. (j.g.) (T.) (M.) William Johnson: Ensign Francis M. Mackin, U.S.N.R.F.; Comdr. Robert C. Randell and Lieut. Lawrence G. Beisler (M.C.); Ensigns William G. Arvost, William F. B. Johnson, Hamilton P. Edwards and Gibson G. Blake, all (P.C.) U.S.N.R.F.; Lieuts. (j.g.) William S. Terrill, David R. Wylie, Francis J. Ludwig and Paul F. Heckel, all (O.H.C.); Gunner John McGronan, U.S.N.R.F.; Act. Pay Clerk (T.) Hunter J. Norton.

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdrs. Daniel J. Callaghan and Ralph S. Wentworth; Lieut. (T.) (M.) Charles F. Merrill; Ensign (T.) (R.F.) Samuel J. Burris, jr.; Lieut. Frank G. Dunham (P.C.); Ensign Charles J. Katzenstein (P.C.) U.S.N.R.F.; Chief Gunner John M. Dodds, U.S.N.R.F.; Pharm. (T.) Samuel S. Gant.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 15—Col. R. M. Cutts to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in United States.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Hooker detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Q.M. Clerk C. M. Bacon appointed Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

NOV. 16—Major W. N. Hill detached 10th Regiment, Indian Head, Md.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Major R. O. Underwood to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. E. F. Birthright detached Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Washington, D.C.

Capt. T. G. Hunter detached Hqrs., Marine Corps; to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va.

NOV. 18—Major W. J. Crosson, M.C.R., appointed major (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve.

Major J. C. Fegan detached Hqrs., M.C.; to Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.

Major W. T. Hoadley detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieut. R. A. Christie relieved from detail in Adjutant and Inspector's Department; detached 10th Regiment, Indian Head, Md., to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.

Nov. 21—Capt. C. H. Martin ordered to proceed from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Casualties.

Major R. T. Zane died of otitis media.

First Lieuts. R. C. Bayne, J. McHenry, jr., and 2d Lieut. H. F. Kidder killed in action.

Second Lieut. W. Zoltowski died of wounds received in action.

NAVY G.C.M.'S.

Bttn. (T.) Fred J. Roichaud, U.S.N., was convicted before a G.C.M. at Base 6 held by order of the commander of the United States naval forces in European waters and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, drunkenness and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Navy and imprisoned for one year. The convening authority approved the sentence, which was confirmed by President Wilson.

STATE TROOPS.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. Howard O. Crall, of the 7th Infantry, N.Y.G., to command that organization is announced.

He succeeds Col. De Witt C. Falls, who left the 7th recently to enter the Federal service with the rank of major. Colonel Crall is one of the best known and most popular officers in the Guard. His entire service has been in the 7th. He enlisted in Company G Jan. 9, 1891, and was promoted to corporal Jan. 8, 1896. He was promoted to sergeant Sept. 22, 1898.

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and appointed first lieutenant Feb. 23, 1899. He received his captaincy March 29, 1915, and was detailed as aid to Governor Whitman July 26, 1915. When the 27th Division went to the border Captain Crall was appointed Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the State, and was relieved when the 27th Division returned. He became lieutenant colonel of the 7th Regiment, New York Guard, Oct. 11, 1917. Colonel Crall is one of the most expert riflemen in the country. He has been a member of state and regimental teams for a number of years and shot on the 7th Regiment team which defeated the British team at Bisley, England, in 1906, when an international trophy was shot for.

Col. E. J. Wescott, Acting The Adjutant General, of New York, announces that G.O. No. 30, A.G.O., Sept. 2, 1916, so far as it gives effect to the findings and determination of the G.O.M. before which 1st Lieut. Thaddeus Higgins, 69th Infantry, N.Y.M.G., was tried, is rescinded in conformity with an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this state for the Second Judicial Department, dated April 5, 1918, ordering and adjudging that the findings and determination of the said General Court-Martial be reversed and vacated and charges dismissed. Lieutenant Higgins is placed on the Reserve List in accordance with M.L. 77 as of Aug. 5, 1917, the date his organization was drafted into the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. Howard C. Smith, I.G.D., N.Y. Guard, upon his own request relieved from active duty as Inspector General, Division, N.Y.G. He is appointed Acting Chief of Staff, Division, N.Y.G., effective Oct. 24, 1918. Major Louis C. Trimble, O.D., in addition to other duties, appointed Acting Inspector General, Division, N.Y.G.

12TH N.Y.—COL. NELSON B. BURR.

Major Nelson B. Burr, 12th Inf., New York Guard, has been appointed colonel of that command, and the regiment is in good hands. Colonel Burr first joined the old 12th N.G.N.Y. as a second lieutenant of Company B in April, 1897, and served with the command in the U.S. Service as a first lieutenant from May to October, 1898. He was subsequently promoted captain, major and lieutenant colonel, being placed on the reserve list of officers with the latter rank in 1915. When the 12th Regiment of the New York Guard was organized in 1917 he was appointed a major in the command. Colonel Burr succeeds Col. H. R. Winthrop and Lieut. Col. A. B. Quarrier, recently appointed majors in the U.S. Army.

Lieut. Frank J. Loughlin, who has been ill, is now able to be on duty again, and in addition to routine duties is busy instructing school boys and others in drill.

A very successful review was held by the 69th Infantry, New York Guard, under command of Col. J. J. Phalen, in the armory on the night of Nov. 15. The reviewing officer was Governor Whitman, and a large crowd was present.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

R. G. H.—For copies of citations in connection with officers for work done on the battlefields in France ask The Adjutant General, referring to the particular citation in which you are interested.

O. L. M.—Congress has not increased Army officers' pay, though bills for that purpose have been introduced.

W. A.—As you were at Fort Adams while your battery was in Cuba you did not earn the Spanish War badge given for service in Cuba in 1898.

WEST POINT.—A man who had been found guilty of A.W.O.L., but was discharged to accept a commission in the Q.M. Reserve Corps, his discharge bearing the notation "Retained in active service to make up time lost by A.W.O.L." is not in the status of a man discharged for convenience of the Government, and therefore cannot take advantage of the law that "an enlisted man discharged for the convenience of the Government and having completed one-half of his enlistment period shall after re-enlistment be considered in the next enlistment period and receive pay for same." When he gives up his commissioned status and returns to the grade of non-com. he may count his commissioned service toward retirement, but not as service making up time for A.W.O.L.

T. F. P. asks: (1) Is it true that the Regular Army officer's pay goes on for six months after the death of an officer? If so, does this rule apply to men who have been commissioned in the Reserve and are now with the U.S. Army? (2) Can you tell me where the 87th Division is located? Answer: (1) No; not since enactment of the War Risk Insurance Act. (2) Somewhere in France; exact location cannot be given.

M. G.—The law forbidding the sale of liquor in the Army canteens and on Army transports was passed Feb. 2, 1901. Enlisted men of the Navy had been forbidden for a number of years before that to have liquor in their possession on ship. The anti-liquor regulations of the Secretary of the Navy abolishing the wine mess of officers of the Navy was issued on April 4, 1914. The general restriction against liquor in or around military or naval stations or reservations is a provision of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1918. Secretary Daniels has been in office since 1913.

R. W.—Your questions regarding insignia of rank and trench coats were answered by an article on page 361, our issue of Nov. 9.

H. H.—Regarding the directory of Army women, write to Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 136 East Perry street, Tiffin, Ohio.

M. M.—Regarding your claim for pension as the widow of a Spanish-American War soldier, write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. The bill became a law some months ago.

M. V. C.—No insignia has been adopted for the Medical Volunteer Corps. The insignia for contract surgeons consists of a caduceus of bronze metal, one inch in height, superimposed in the center by a monogram of gold or gilt metal bearing the letters "O.S.," three-eighths inch high.

S. W.—Ask The A.G. whether your commission as captain has been issued as approved by your commanding general July 25. Since the signing of the armistice there has been a cessation of the issuing of emergency commissions.

B. H. L.—Sec. 4 of the Urgent Deficiency Act of June 15, 1917, provides that whenever the (present) war shall cease by the conclusion of peace between the United States and its enemies in the present war, the President shall so declare by a public proclamation to that effect, and within four months after the date of said proclamation, or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport the forces then serving without the United States to their home station, the provisions of the Selective Service Act, in so far as they authorize compulsory service by selective draft or otherwise, shall cease to be of force and effect.

M. W. W. asks: What steps are necessary for me to take to bring my Army work to an end and return to business and civilian life? I am a first lieutenant of Infantry commissioned in that rank in the Officers' Reserve Corps. I received my commission at the termination of the first Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, Aug. 15, 1917. Answer: Write to The Adjutant General and say whether you wish to be discharged from emergency commission and reappointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

O. S.—Men who enlisted Oct. 7, 1914, and held for service after his four years were up will be among those to be furnished to the Reserve under the War Department's demobilization plans. It is not possible to give any dates in such cases.

(Continued on page 442.)

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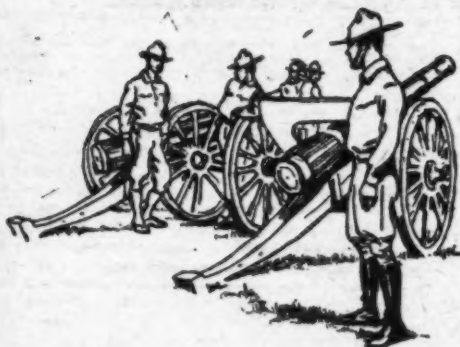
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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 441.
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SUBSCRIBER asks: Are there any vacancies for the grade of major, U.S. Guards? Answer: No; this force is among the first to be reduced under the demobilization program.

J. C. B.—The War Department having shut down on transfers except where it is for the good of the Service, there seems to be no chance of your getting a transfer, your C.O. having already declined to recommend one.

R. B. W.—If the man who enlisted for the Pay Officers' School will speak to his commanding officer, he will learn how to secure his discharge from the Navy.

E. L. M.—The station of Capt. A. E. M., Inf., is not known to us. If you will address him care of The Adjutant General, U.S.A., at Washington, the letter will be forwarded.

A. S. asks: When may those enlisted men who at various camps in August this year successfully passed the examination for second lieutenant, Q.M.C., expect commission? Answer: The War Department will issue no more staff corps commissions, as orders have been issued for the gradual demobilization of the emergency army.

R. S. T. asks: My husband is an officer in France, and has been at the front over eight months without a leave. Is it conceivable that under the War Department plans an officer's wife will not be issued a passport during the entire two years that many officers will be required on duty in Europe? Answer: For the present, at least, it is not contemplated that the bars will be let down in this matter. More likely it is to be expected that officers who have seen service abroad will be returned to the United States and others sent in their places if needed. As your husband is not in the permanent force, it may well be that he will be among those who are to return early to the United States.

A. H. asks: Can an officer who has been commissioned from the ranks (for the period of the existing emergency) re-enlist after discharge in the same grade as held at date of discharge to accept commission? Answer: The Act of March 30, 1918, provides: "That any enlisted man of the Army of the United States who has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, discharged to accept a commission in any component part of the Army of the United States, and who shall tender himself for enlistment within three months after the termination of his commissioned service, shall, subject to such examination for enlistment as is provided by law or regulation, be accepted and be restored to the grade held by him before being discharged to accept such commission; and in computing service for retirement and continuous-service pay he shall be credited with all time served with the forces of the United States, and his service shall be deemed continuous, notwithstanding the interruption thereof by the changes of status provided for herein."

SUBSCRIBER.—See answer to A.H. As to future opportunities for permanent commissions for those now holding emergency commissions, see the War Department orders on this subject published on another page of this issue. The family allowances that have been paid to dependents of enlisted men are war emergency gratuities, as the law says distinctly that the family allowances shall not be paid "for more than one month after the termination of the present war emergency."

J. M. F. asks: I served as an enlisted man in the Federalized National Guard from May 17, 1916, until Aug. 15, 1917. May 20, 1917, I was sent on detached service to the First Officers' Training Camp and while there, July 23, I took an examination for a provisional second lieutenant in the Regular Army. While waiting for the arrival of this commission, I was discharged Aug. 15, in order to accept a commission in the E.C. I received the provisional commission dated Oct. 26, 1917. Since I have not been a civilian since July 17, 1916, should my commission be dated as an enlisted man from Oct. 24 or as a Reserve officer Oct. 25, 1917? Or as a civilian Oct. 26, 1917, and why? Answer: In a somewhat similar case, except that the candidate was from the Regular Army, The Adjutant General explained for us why a certain appointee received a commission dated Oct. 26 rather than one of Oct. 24, to which he thought he was entitled. The explanation follows: "Sec. 23 of the National Defense Act, June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of May 12, 1917, provides that candidates for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army shall be divided into classes as follows: 1. Graduates of the Military Academy. 2. Enlisted men of the Regular Army, including officers of the Philippine Scouts and members of the National Guard who have had not less than ninety days Federal service as a result of any call by the President in 1916. 3. Members of the Reserve Corps and honor graduates of 'distinguished colleges.' 4. Civilian. There were many more candidates found qualified for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army in July, 1917, than there were vacancies to which they could be appointed. Those candidates who were placed in the class 2 were found qualified in examination under the provisions of regulations, attaining a minimum general average prescribed as a passing mark, were appointed with rank from Oct. 24, 1917. Those candidates who were placed in class 3 and who attained the same qualifying mark were appointed with rank from Oct. 25, 1917. Those candidates who were placed in class 4 and for whom there were vacancies were appointed with rank from Oct. 26, 1917. The last candidate of class 6 to receive an appointment in the mobile Army attained a general average of eighty per cent, but there being more vacancies in the Coast Artillery Corps than there were qualified candidates found to fill the vacancies it was necessary to fill the vacancies by candidates who had been examined for appointment in the Coast Artillery Corps and who did not attain the minimum general average and whose deficiency had been waived by the Secretary of War. For this reason enlisted men who may have been eligible under the requirements of law to be placed in class 2 with rank from Oct. 24, 1917, were not placed in that class for the reason that they did not attain the minimum average required by the regulations."

H. E.—The Act of April 16, 1918, relates to commutation of quarters, heat and light for commissioned officers only. It therefore does not extend any benefits to regimental supply sergeants. The requirement in A.W. 70 that "when any person is put in arrest for the purpose of trial . . . the officer by whose order he is arrested shall see that a copy of the charges on which he is to be tried is served upon him" . . . means that the accused must receive a sheet of paper containing the charges and specifications in writing, to be kept by him to enable him to prepare his defence.

J. A. B.—The old Articles of War in Par. 52 recommended but did not require attendance upon divine services. The article provided a punishment for disrespectful conduct at religious ceremonies. In rewriting the Articles of War in 1916 all reference to religious ceremonies was omitted, and we have failed to find any further reference thereto in the Regulations.

E. S.—If you are entitled to two days' pay, your local draft board should be able to inform you, and direct you to the proper pay officer.

F. M. S.—We have no information of a fire of any importance at Camp Lewis, Wash. Apply to the camp commandant.

MILDRED asks: What is the authorized salute made by an officer in uniform to a lady? A claims that the officer should raise his hat, as the lady is not supposed to understand the hand salute. B claims that there is an order forbidding an officer to remove the cap, as a salute, at any time. Is there an order confirming B's claim? If so, where is it found? Answer: Army regulations give no directions as to manner of saluting the ladies.

E. W. M. asks: What disposition will be made of those officers holding provisional appointments in the Regular Army? Will they be retained if they pass all examinations satisfactorily? Answer: Under the terms of the law under which they were commissioned they demonstrate their fitness two years after they were provisionally commissioned, and, if they pass satisfactorily, receive permanent commissions.

L. B. M.—The question of the non-support of a wife by her husband is one for reference to a lawyer. If the court decides in favor of the wife and orders the husband to pay a regular allowance and the officer-husband neglects to comply, then the matter could be referred to the War Department.

E. S. E. asks: I have a son who has been in the Regular Army since 1912. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He has since become a major. What rank will he hold after the demobilization is complete? Answer:

We find no officer of your name holding permanent commissioned rank in the Regular Army. If he was commissioned in the Reserve Corps or in the emergency Army from non-commissioned grade he may be returned to his non-com. status if he re-enlists. It is contemplated that Congress will provide a way for efficient officers of the emergency forces to secure commissions in the Permanent Establishment. Bills for this purpose may be expected early in the winter session, which opens Dec. 2.

O. S. S.—Regarding your physical disability discharge, apply through the channel, asking a revision of the case by the Surgeon General's office. This column is not in a position to determine the question you submit.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 16, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifford L. Harrod have been entertaining as house guest Mrs. R. M. Gregg, of Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Elam are being welcomed back to this reservation. Captain Elam was one of the original members of the old 56th and has been assigned as adjutant of the 73d Searchlight Regiment.

Mr. J. A. Sheedy, of Pittsburgh, was a week-end house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifford L. Harrod. Mrs. Sheedy, who has been spending several days with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Harrod, returned on Sunday to Pennsylvania with Mr. Sheedy.

Mrs. J. E. Harrod accompanied Mrs. R. M. Gregg to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning for a week's visit. Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hedrick have gotten settled in their quarters, No. 2 of the line, after waiting many weeks for their furniture to arrive from Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford L. Harrod had as a luncheon guest on Nov. 13 Mr. Howard Woolver, of South Bend, Ind.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Nov. 15, 1918.

With the arrival of the 218th Engineers Regiment, the last of its units have joined the Cactus Division, now rapidly growing to war strength here. Pending the appointment of a major general, Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, as ranking officer, still is in command of both division and camp, although his assigned command is the 35th Infantry Brigade. Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Shaw has arrived to command the 36th Infantry Brigade and Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Briggs, the most recent arrival, commands the 18th Field Artillery Brigade, relieving Col. T. B. Merrill.

Caused by the calling of a number of staff officers to Washington to attend the staff class of the War College, numerous changes have been made in the personnel of the Cactus Division's general staff. During the absence of Col. A. M. Wetherill, Major Joseph S. Leonard will be acting chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Charles T. Glines becomes acting quartermaster during the absence of Lieut. Col. A. A. Hofmann; Major Irving H. Engleman becomes acting division machine gun officer during the absence of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Severson; and Major John S. Wood becomes assistant chief of staff, succeeding Lieut. Col. J. B. Henry, who will not return.

Peace has in no way interfered with the intensive program of the Cactus Division. Already the 25th and 19th Infantry Regiments have spent ten days each on the rifle range at Camp Bullis, and this week the 36th Infantry is finishing up its session on the range. More than 100 men of the 19th Infantry who qualified a few days ago as expert riflemen and sharpshooters have been sent back to the range for a special six weeks' course in sharpshooting. Schools in gas defense, grenade throwing, Infantry school of arms, preliminary heavy machine gunnery, signal training and snipers and scouts are well along with their work. Marked improvement in training and the numerical strength of all units of the division was noted in its second review by Brig. Gen. George H. Estes. Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Shaw has been placed in charge of the senior and staff officers' school, which opened last Monday.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1918.

The 87th Regiment officers at Camp Dodge opened the social season in Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 8, with a brilliant dinner dance and cotillion at Hotel Chamberlain, the courtesy complimenting Col. and Mrs. A. C. Gillem and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. Worthington Mosely, U.S.A.

Elaborate decorations carrying out the national colors were utilized in the ballroom and the entire ninth floor of the Hotel Chamberlain, where the party was held. The flags of the Allies adorned the walls and upon the tables reposed in national colors the fasciata hats and caps, whistles, rattlers and programs of dances. Each table was centered with pink chrysanthemums, while at the table arranged for Col. and Mrs. Gillem and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Mosely, an electric fountain played and was surrounded with a profusion of the chosen flower.

In addition to the honor guests at this table were seated Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. T. Simmons, Col. and Mrs. S. A. Howard, Major Brown, Major and Mrs. J. A. Short, Miss Hillary, Capt. Spiller Hicks and Miss Ryder. At one of the honor tables were seated Colonel Lasselme, Col. and Mrs. J. E. MacDonald, Major Grierson, Col. and Mrs. Brooks, Major and Mrs. Jackson E. Day, Miss Innes and Captain Engaud.

Col. and Mrs. William Newman, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz, Major and Mrs. G. J. Gousser, Col. and Mrs. Rush Wells, Lieut. Col. E. P. Palmer, Captain Knott and Miss Wilson occupied seats at the third table, and at the fourth table arranged for guests of the regiment were Major Ringland, Capt. and Mrs. Renaudeau, Capt. W. C. Bartholomew, Captain Gaucher, Major Cruise, Miss Helen Spencer and Miss Helen Martin.

At the conclusion of the dinner hour a program of twenty-five dances was enjoyed, an eighteen-piece orchestra furnishing the music. Interspersed between the seventh and eighth dances was a cotillion of three figures, led by Capt. Whitney Wall and Miss Carolyn Gillem. The favors were gold regimental insignia pins for the girls and silver pencils engraved with the "87th Regiment" for the officers. One hundred and ten officers and their lady friends participated.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 14, 1918.

Mrs. Motherell, wife of Capt. Ralph Motherell, who is with the Medical Corps in France, has arrived here to spend the winter, and with Miss Anne Cortner, of Hanford, Cal., has taken apartments at the Wilsonia. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Bacon gave a tea Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, Miss Agnes Hand, Miss Louise Inches and Mesdames Francis, Hine, Beal and Spence. Major and Mrs. Samuel Knight, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon Sunday at Hotel del Coronado for Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam.

An elaborate dinner party was given Sunday by Major Gen. and Mrs. David C. Shanks at Hotel del Coronado, covers being laid for twenty-two. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Peter W. Davison, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter O. Short, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, Colonel Glass; Major Hannary and Major and Mrs. F. H. Liebenrood, of the British mission; Major Cheneaud, of the French mission; Lieutenants King and Lord, aids to General Shanks; Lieutenants Gillett, Deylitz and Shepard, aids to General Hand; Lieutenants Gibson and Gross, aids to General Short; Mrs. W. M. Malloy, Miss Short and Miss Hand.

Five staff officers have returned to Camp Kearny from a month's attendance at the Army War College in Washington. They are Colonel Oliver, chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel McCraith, division quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Russell and Majors Chamberlain and Hubbard. Other arrivals include Col.



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THE BUILDING THAT MADE THE BAR

C. E. Ide, 64th F.A.; Major Gaspar G. Bacon, 16th F.A.; and Capt. G. L. Wotkyns and Edward J. Melville.

Comdr. Leonard M. Cox, O.E., U.S.N., who has been public works officer for the 12th Naval District, with headquarters here for the past two years, was host at a luncheon at the Cuyamaca Club just before his departure for the East, the guest of honor being his successor, Comdr. Norman Smith, U.S.N.

Mrs. William H. Colgate was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday, when announcement was made of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jessie C. Colgate, and Lieut. Frederick W. Dorr, U.S. N.R.E., attached to a battleship as executive officer. The marriage is to take place soon.

The family of Major Gen. David O. Shanks have taken a house at 3300 Second street for the winter. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand's family have taken apartments at 3128 First street, after staying at the Hotel del Coronado since their arrival here from New York.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, has returned to Coronado after a visit of two months in the East. On her trip westward she was accompanied by the wife and daughter of Col. Robert G. Neustadt, who is now in France.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, wife of Captain MacArthur, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Bowman, widow of Rear Admiral McCalla, and her sister, Mrs. Knox, wife of Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N. Miss Fanny Huggins, of Berkeley, Cal., is the guest of her brother, Brig. Gen. Eli Huggins, U.S.A., retired, at his home in this city.

In a fast football game at the Coronado polo grounds Satur-

day the team from Rockwell Field won from the Naval Section Base eleven by a score of 28 to 13. The Naval Training Camp nine defeated a team from Camp Taliaferro at baseball Saturday, 7 to 6.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Nov. 15, 1918.

Even while the armistice discussions were taking place, the position of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was made emphatically evident when it was announced that armistice or no armistice, peace or no peace, the naval training station will not grow smaller, either in area or personnel. In fact, it is planned to make the station even larger. It is expected the population of the station during the winter will be at least 50,000. This statement, made by Capt. William A. Moffet, commandant, before the signing of the truce, was reiterated after the armistice had gone into effect.

In the weekly report of Comdr. Owen J. Mink, senior medical officer at the station, was told a story of sacrifice keyed to the note maintained since the inception of the huge camp. Several scores of bluejackets, recent convalescents from influenza, gave up part of their blood, according to Lieutenant

(Continued on page 444.)

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Great Lakes—Continued from page 443.

Mink's report, to aid other enlisted men seriously ill with pneumonia. At least a score of cures were effected in this manner.

Perhaps the biggest "inside" event of the week at the station was the announcement that Comdr. John B. Kauffman, Medical Corps, athletic officer, is going to sea. Perhaps no man has done more for the elevation and perpetuation of athletics than the present athletic officer, and as a result there is little doubt that Great Lakes has the most pretentious athletic program of any army or navy camp in America.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 13, 1918.

The glorious news of the signing of the armistice was received here shortly before three o'clock Monday morning and the prolonged blowing of the yard whistle conveyed it to all within hearing distance. But it was not until the executive order, discontinuing all work for the day in celebration of peace, was received about nine o'clock that pandemonium broke loose. At 11:30 Capt. Harry George sent the naval band and a big detachment of sailors over to Vallejo to help in the festivities, and another parade was formed, with those on the streets cheering the wearers of the navy blue as they swung proudly past. Before the enlisted men were sent over Captain George asked the municipal authorities if such action would be agreeable to them, as the station is in quarantine for Spanish influenza. He was told that the more he sent over the better the city would be pleased. Celebrations continued in the camps here throughout the day and evening, and many a gob has since been figuring just how good is his chance of getting a furlough and going home for Thanksgiving.

Health conditions have so improved that it has been possible to close all emergency hospitals on the yard except the one for civilian employees. At St. Vincent's Naval Hospital in Vallejo there are sixty-seven patients under treatment, but conditions there are steadily improving. In San Francisco the wearing of masks will probably be discontinued by Thanksgiving, and if the same can be done in Vallejo by that time it will mean liberty again for the enlisted personnel.

Mrs. M. E. Manley has recovered from an attack of influenza, at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, where she and Lieutenant Commander Manley have been making their home since their marriage. Mrs. M. A. Williamson, wife of Major Williamson, returned to San Francisco the first of the week from Kennett, Shasta county, where she went, at the outbreak of Spanish influenza as a volunteer nurse in the lumber camps. Capt. R. Gerard, of the French mission, is spending some time in San Francisco en route to Siberia. In Santa Barbara Mrs. James H. Bull, wife of Rear Admiral Bull, gave a large tea for him last Friday.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands is expected from the East next week and will join her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, at Coronado. She was recently the guest of Mrs. H. E. Dutton, wife of Captain Dutton, of the Grizzlies, in New York. A baby boy was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Rix Maurer, in Alameda, last Thursday. Lieutenant Maurer is now serving in France and Mrs. Maurer has been making her home with her parents during his absence. Rear Admiral W. E. Rodgers is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. Rodgers, in Piedmont, prior to sailing for the Orient.

Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Van Mater, P.C., left Saturday for the East coast after being stationed here about three years. Mrs. Van Mater and the children will leave Monday for the home at Mrs. Van Mater's father, Capt. Manly H. Simons, M.C., U.S.N., at St. Helena, for an indefinite stay. Paymr. W. H. Wilterdink relieved Paymaster Van Mater, and Mrs. Wilterdink expected to arrive here shortly. Mrs. Edward von Adelung is visiting at her home in Oakland, but will leave shortly for Camp Kearny to join Captain von Adelung, who has just been made tuberculosis expert at that place. Lieut. Frank Fries has been up from Camp Kearny on a two weeks' visit to his parents in San Francisco, but has now left for New York. Major and Mrs. Delmar S. Clinton have arrived from the East. The former is at Camp Fremont and they will make their home in Palo Alto.

Major O. C. Riner has returned from a visit to Wisconsin, where he went to welcome a baby daughter. Mrs. Riner has been at the home of her relatives there for several months but will return to Mare Island a little later. Lieut. J. B. Cook, who went north last week to join his ship, missed it by twenty-four hours, due to snow storms, and returned to Vallejo for a day before starting south. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, who recently went down to San Diego for duty, was the complimented guest at a large dinner given there by Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden.

A little daughter was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. Neilson in San Francisco last week and is to be named Susan Adelaide. Mrs. Neilson has been making her home in that city during Lieutenant Commander Neilson's absence in Atlantic waters. Chaplain Cabanel, of the Blue Devils, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George de Latour, in Napa county. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, has been made a second lieutenant in the California women's motor corps. She is now on a furlough at Coronado with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Howe have returned to Oakland after a visit to the latter's sister, Mrs. George B. Bradshaw, wife of Captain Bradshaw. Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilkins' home has been gladdened by the arrival of a baby boy, born in San Francisco, where Mrs. Wilkins is residing during her husband's tour of duty in France. Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, residing in San Francisco during Colonel Burgin's absence in France, will leave next week for New York.

Comdr. W. C. Van Antwerp was host at an elaborate dinner at the Burlingame County Club Monday night, entertaining nearly two score guests. As the affair fell on the day of the celebration of victory, the ladies determined to surprise their hosts by representing by their dresses the United States and her allies. At the opening of the dinner Commander Van Antwerp proposed a silent toast to the gallant men who have fallen on the field of honor in the defense of democracy.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 9, 1918.

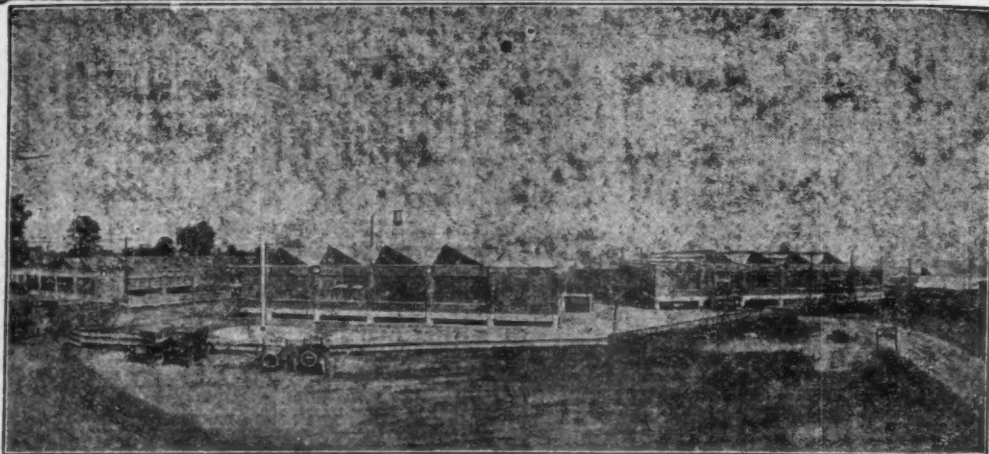
Mrs. E. C. Carey has returned from an all-summer stay in the East, first joining Colonel Carey in Camp Dix and later visiting in New England. Miss Laura Girard is the guest of Major and Mrs. J. C. Minus for several weeks before leaving for Akron, Ohio. Mrs. E. N. McClure entertained at luncheon at the Japanese Tea Room for Mesdames Edouard Isaacs, Carol Cabell, Misses Octavia Bullis and Katherine McKenna.

Lieut. Milo Miller, from Kelly Field, left Saturday for Waterloo, Iowa, by airplane to visit his parents, making the trip, a distance of 1,350 miles, in fifteen hours, or an average of ninety miles per hour. Mrs. Brook Payne, wife of Colonel Payne, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Asher Richardson, New York. Major and Mrs. Loring Pickering and infant son have left for Panama, where Major Pickering will be stationed. Mrs. J. G. C. Lee has returned from Lake George and Pensacola, Fla., where she has been nursing at the navy base hospital, and will be at home for the winter at 600 Hays street.

Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson and Mrs. Winchester Kelso are in San Diego, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kelso. Lieut. and Mrs. White, from Austin, are visiting Major and Mrs. Van Meter at the Creson apartments. Mrs. J. M. Loving and daughter are visiting Mrs. L. B. Hart at the St. Anthony Hotel before leaving for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to join Major Loving. Mrs. E. F. Stroud will be the guest of Mrs. Cole Y. Bailey during the absence of Captain Bailey overseas. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Frith have left for Garden City, Long Island, for station.

Three men were honorably discharged from the Army at Fort Sam Houston yesterday to enter West Point. Out of a class of twenty who entered for examination only three were selected; they are William Maglin, John Porter and Lawrence Ellsworth.

Lieut. John L. Fitzgerald, of Kelly Field, died Thursday at the base hospital of influenza. The quarantine will be kept up on the post on account of the continuance of the epidemic. Victory perched on the banner of the Camp John Wise feet.



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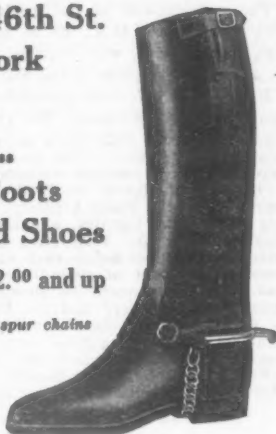
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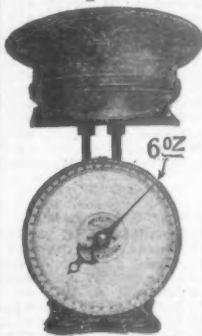
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ball eleven in their first game of the season when they defeated the E.M.T.D. team of Kelly Field on the Camp Wise grounds, Sunday, 6 to 0.

Baseball honors of the fall season were won at Camp Stanley by Troop A in winning the game played against B team. This game was the "rubber" duel for the inter-troop title, the clubs having broken even in their two previous tilts. The score was 4 to 1.

The first football game of the season was played on the parade ground of the staff post when the 52d Field Artillery met and defeated the Machine Gun Troop of the 14th Cavalry, the score being 7 to 0. Over 3,000 soldiers rooted for the game.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 16, 1918.

Mrs. Edward V. Isaacs and daughter, Cabell, guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, left Thursday for Chicago to meet Lieutenant Isaacs, who recently escaped from a German prison and landed last week in an Atlantic port. Col. and Mrs. B. J. Woolridge entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Thomas Hanson, jr., wife of Captain Hanson, and for Col. and Mrs. R. G. Manning, Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Mason and Capt. T. E. Palmer. Brig. Gen. William Bryden, who came to take command of the 15th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, has been called East to assume another command and will leave Sunday, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. E. L. Sibert. Since his arrival General Bryden has been in the Fort Sam Houston Base Hospital suffering from influenza.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Barnes have left for Washington, D.C., where Colonel Barnes is temporarily stationed. Mrs. John Morgan, with her daughter, has arrived from Fort Leavenworth, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles Keller, while Colonel Morgan is overseas. Capt. Milo J. Warner and Lieut. William Melbourne and ten enlisted men arrived at the Fort Sam Houston Base Hospital from France this week and were distributed in the wards of the hospital and upon recovery will be given furloughs. Lieut. Robert B. Wakefield, of Brooks Field, and Miss Jessie Sallyards, of Eureka, Kas., were married Nov. 8. Rev. August Wolff performed the ceremony. Lieut. Henry Shaper was best man and Miss Letitia Cordell was maid of honor.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. John Sparger, was in San Antonio on Sunday, speaking in the interest of the United War Work Campaign. Mrs. Daniels delivered addresses at Kelly Field, at the Gunter Hotel and at Camp Travis. At Fort Sam Houston she was entertained at luncheon by Gen. and Mrs. Cabell. Col. G. M. Grimes, from Camp Dix, N.J., is in San Antonio on a short leave with Mrs. Grimes and daughter, Marion, at 304 East Evergreen street. Major and Mrs. Kerneghan have as their guest their father, Mr. W. A. Kerneghan, of New Orleans.

Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell has left for San Diego, Cal., on a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Armstrong. Mrs. Henry Terrell has left for New York, to meet Major Henry Terrell, jr., of the 4th Division, on his return from France. Mrs. Boyer, wife of Lieut. P. Boyer, of Brooks Field, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Dr. Kenney's Sanitarium, is improving satisfactorily.

Major and Mrs. J. M. White entertained at dinner at the Aviation Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Gilmore and for Major S. Hanks and mother, Mrs. Hanks, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, A. Medames, A. Bedell, Roy Beitel, W. F. Schutz, Misses Cahill, Cannon, Giescke, Lieut. George Sdsenberg, Capt. Henry Robertson and Captain Fuller.

Col. Bowers Davis has returned from the War College in Washington and is on a short leave, visiting Mrs. Davis and children at Col. and Mrs. J. G. Galbraith's before leaving for Camp Bowie, where he is inspector for the 100th Division. Mrs. R. C. Davis and son, of Butte, Mont., will be with her mother, Mrs. D. C. Levy, while Captain Davis is overseas. Major R. C. Coffin, from Washington, was here Thursday in conference with Major Luther Hoffman concerning the personnel system used in the Army. He is en route to the Pacific coast, where he will install the personnel system in the Marine Corps and Navy.

Col. and Mrs. J. M. Pruyn and children are located at 719 Carson street. Mrs. McEwan Pruyn and Mrs. Goldthwaite, from Washington, D.C., mother and sister of Colonel Pruyn, have arrived from a several months' visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Johnson, jr., leave Monday for Richmond, Va., and other Eastern cities.

The Very Rev. J. Kavanagh, V.G., of New Orleans, who has charge of the Catholic chaplains of the Army and Navy, Southern Department, spent several days in San Antonio this week visiting the various camps in this district and conferring with officers and chaplains.

Mrs. W. O. Selkirk and sister, Miss Jean Prouty, are located on Warren street, in the Deutschman Apartments, until Major Selkirk's return from France. Mrs. J. L. Jordan entertained at a tea, complimenting Mrs. George Estes.

Officers of Brooks Field defeated officers of Kelly Field in a tennis match at the Country Club on Sunday. The teams were entered from each field and two of the three games played were very close. The final score was 2 to 1, in favor of Brooks Field.

Fort Sam Houston won four of the six boxing bouts matched against Camp Travis on Monday in the elimination fight at the camp stadium before a crowd of 2,500 people. Two bands, the 14th Cavalry and the Development Group, played. Major Van Meter appeared between two of the bouts and presented Chris Christiansen, of "T" 32, with a wrist watch as a token of appreciation which the officers have of his work for promotion of athletics among the soldiers. A large number of civilians and soldiers attended the boxing program at Kelly Field on Monday and nearly \$2,000 was raised for the United War Work Fund. Kelly Field won the decision in all but two bouts, Camp Wise drawing one and the last match being a draw.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Nov. 2, 1918.

Lieut. Edward Harris was married a few days ago to Miss Miriam Hayden Conklin. Lieutenant Harris is at the head of the Ordnance Department at the Submarine Base at Coco Solo and Miss Harris was the surgical nurse at Colon Hospital. The nurses at the hospital entertained for the bride at a "shower" on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris will be at home at Coco Solo after Nov. 10.

Major Theodore Murphy, of Gatun, was the luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace on Friday, going later to Pedro Miguel and Ancon.

Little Mary Rogers Drake, of Colon, has twenty-eight stars in her service flag, there being that number of her relatives fighting in the Allied service. Two stars are golden, because two of those loyal men have lost their lives over there. Sixteen members of Mrs. Drake's family are in the service of England, and twelve relatives of the late Capt. Alfred Drake are fighting for the Red, White and Blue.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Behrens, of Fort Sherman, entertained at a porch dance on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Behrens's sister, Miss Irene McCalley, and for Miss Betty Wells, of Quarry Heights. Lieut. Donald Timmerman was the supper guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, jr., on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Boyce and Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow were Sunday guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Scott.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scott arranged a Chagres river launch party to the old fortress of San Lorenzo. Lieut. H. S. Andrews was host at a splendid chicken dinner, prepared by the cooks of his detachment.

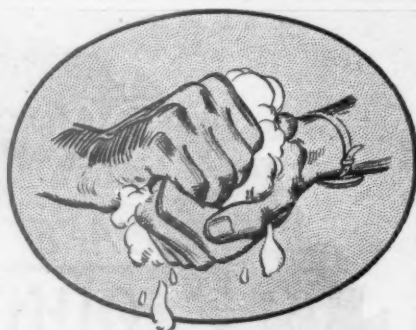
Captain Johnson, of Fort Amador, was severely injured on Wednesday by the accidental discharge of his pistol. He will be unable to resume active duty for some time.

Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace entertained Mrs. Pearson, of Empire, at luncheon on Wednesday.

Lieut. Chester M. Patterson is able to leave Ancon Hospital, after an attack of influenza. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse entertained Major H. E. Pace at lunch on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Noble entertained Capt. Talmage Phillips, Q.M.C., at dinner on Thursday. Lieut. Donald Timmerman entertained at dinner at the Hotel Washington, Hallowe'en, for Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott and Miss Jessie Morse.

Lieut. Edward Haglin was the overnight guest of friends in

(Continued on page 446.)



IN the service a man needs a soap
which will give a quick, cleansing
lather—Coleo does that—even in
hard water.

He needs a soap that gets the dirt
yet leaves the skin soft and soothed—
Coleo does that, too—it's guaranteed
to be made entirely of vegetable oils.

Coleo rinses off quickly—no time
wasted in washing. And no soap
wasted either—you can press the last
bit of a cake of Coleo on a new cake.

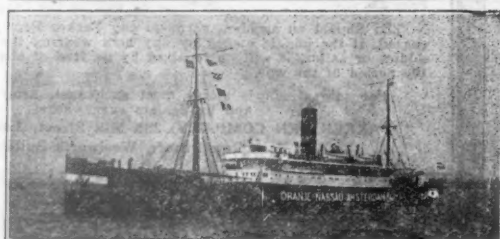
It takes a mighty fine soap to suit the
man in the service—you get satisfac-
tion in Colgate's Coleo.



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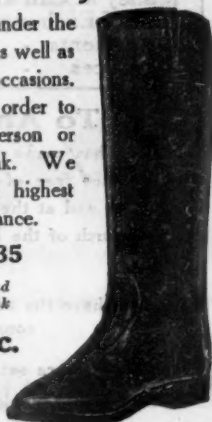
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stress of real campaigning as well as
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your measure. Call in person or
write for measurement blank. We
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FOR a Christmas gift, the PARKER SAFETY-SEALED FOUNTAIN PEN is equally acceptable to both soldier and civilian. It has special features which make it especially adaptable for men in the service.

It has no opening in the wall of barrel for presser bars, levers, or projections—the self-filling button is out of sight and is SAFETY-SEALED. Injury to self-filling mechanism automatically changes pen to non-self-filler. Do you wonder now why hundreds of thousands of "our boys" prefer Parker Fountain Pens?

THE PARKER TRENCH PEN, new and very popular, has a little attachment at the end of the fountain opposite the pen point for carrying a supply of ink tablets. Drop a tablet or two into the barrel, fill with water and the pen is ready to write. Price, \$2.75 and upward. Parker Ink tablets, 36 for 10c.

The Parker is the ideal gift for the folks at home as well as the boys in the service.

NOTE: Should an accident occur to any Parker Pen, no matter when purchased, if the pen is owned by any man wearing the uniform of a U. S. soldier or sailor, it will be repaired by us free of charge any time during the period of the war.

For sale at ship's stores, post exchanges, army canteen and by dealers everywhere.

PARKER PEN COMPANY, 235 Mill Street, Janesville, Wis.
New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building.

Prices
No. 20, \$2.50
" 21, 3.50
" 51, 3.50
" 24, 4.00

20 New Parker Patent Clip, held in place like a washer

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HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E. C. 2.

OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	\$5 = £1
Paid-up Capital	\$124,624,740
Reserve Fund	25,963,485
	21,730,000
30th JUNE, 1918	
Deposits	\$1,181,151,610
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	268,547,890
Money at Call and Short Notice	144,789,215
Bills of Exchange	163,948,690
Investments	195,876,125
Advances	437,602,475

To American Officers proceeding to Europe

This Bank has made arrangements to enable American Officers having accounts with them to cash their cheques free of charge in France at any Branch of the Bank of France or of the Société Générale and at the Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris; in Italy at any Branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and in the Near East at any Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Customers have the advantage of using all or any of the 1,000 Offices of the Bank for their business connections and for their Mail, which will be carefully distributed.

Branches are established at all the Camps where American Troops are stationed in England.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

Canal Zone—Continued from page 445.

Gatun Monday. On Tuesday he was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. M. Pierce Butler, jr. Lieut. Clarence Johnston was the luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill on Tuesday. Lieut. Charles M. Brown is recovering rapidly from his recent operation at Baltimore, Md., and expects to go to Camp Meade for duty.

WEST POINT CLASSES OF 1920 AND 1921.

The nominations of the graduates of the 1920 and 1921 classes, U.S.M.A., to be second lieutenants with rank from Nov. 1, were received by the Senate on Nov. 18. With the exception of the Filipino graduate, E. Sabio y Bacig, No. 167, with a standing of 849.16, and L. E. Dzau, a foreign graduate, No. 188, standing 828.12, all graduates of the 1920 class were nominated to definite arms of the Service. The graduates of the 1921 class were nominated without designation to an arm.

Of the graduates of the 1920 class 62 go to the Engineers; 32 to the Field Artillery; 29 to the Coast Artillery; 22 to the Cavalry, and 80 to the Infantry. We arrange below the 1920 class in their arms as nominated, the number before each name indicating the class standing in order of general merit at time of graduation. In assignments as shown below the first nine under Field Artillery and the first one under Infantry by reason of their class standing had the choice of assignment to the Engineers, but indicated their preference for the arms to which they have been assigned.

Full names of the new lieutenants appeared in the alphabetical lists published in our issue of Nov. 2, page 323.

STANDING AND NOMINATIONS, CLASS OF 1920.

ENGINEERS.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918.

Maximum	1078.33	33 Praeger, O.	970.90
1 Griffiths, D. W.	1019.55	34 Miller, A.	970.69
2 Stearns, B. S.	1012.21	35 Hemenway, N. L.	969.09
3 Pence, A. W.	1007.24	36 Gilwell, A. T.	968.08
4 Groves, L. R.	1005.41	37 Sheridan, A. J.	965.99
5 Lodge, H. G.	1002.77	38 Christiansen, J. G.	961.96
6 Pope, L.	1001.68	39 Chadwick, B. F.	960.21
7 Rhoads, J. L.	1001.11	40 Jewell, C. D.	959.58
8 Butler, F. B.	1000.12	41 Twichell, H.	959.42
9 Yoder, L. G.	998.08	42 Twitty, J. J.	956.20
10 Montgomery, H. A.	998.07	43 York, R. E.	951.53
11 Saville, W. G.	997.09	44 Harding, C. K.	950.46
12 Boatner, M. M.	996.25	45 Hesp, W. V.	950.39
13 Ogden, D. A. D.	996.25	46 Bennett, W. C.	949.49
14 Platte, E. A.	993.81	47 Chorpensing, C. H.	947.21
15 Schilling, K. B.	992.25	48 Bowman, F. O.	940.58
16 Elleman, J. H.	991.68	49 Jervey, J. P.	940.34
17 Barnes, E. E.	990.42	50 Gorlinski, J. S.	940.07
18 Wanamaker, W. W.	988.85	51 Witters, G. S.	939.90
19 Snow, B. C.	988.14	52 Walsh, O. E.	937.34
20 Lee, R.	988.04	53 Dana, H. D.	937.15
21 Peckham, H. L.	983.01	54 Goetz, P. P.	935.71
22 Niles, J. S.	982.97	55 Coolidge, R. B.	935.40
23 Bathurst, C. R.	982.83	56 Dietrich, J. P.	935.13
24 Trower, W. P.	982.22	57 Callaway, W. A.	933.57
25 Lovett, R. G.	980.33	58 Canan, H. V.	931.86
26 Hahn, C. L.	978.76	59 Beers, V. A.	931.35
27 Lock, E. P.	978.65	60 Gullatt, D.	931.17
28 Gilliland, M. W.	974.31	61 Hughes, J. B.	928.54
29 Johnson, D. T.	972.45	62 Vidal, E. L.	928.11
30 Shradner, E. G.	971.94		
31 Williams, R. P.	971.84		

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918.

28 McReynolds, G. B.	977.52	87 Ericson, R. A.	908.06
29 Stevens, F. A.	966.57	88 Madigan, R. B.	907.67
30 Shaler, H.	954.61	89 Carroll, J. V.	907.28
31 Seaby, E. W.	952.90	90 Barlow, W. H.	905.82
32 Wicks, R. M.	952.40	91 Norman, E. C.	905.26
33 Palmer, H. A.	950.26	92 Gildart, C. R.	903.31
34 Keyser, G. V.	942.48	93 O'Rourke, G. A.	899.68
35 Blair, H. W.	931.20	94 Hixon, C. E.	898.07
36 Bixby, L. B.	928.28	95 Evans, B.	896.17
37 Crawford, H.	927.44	96 March, F. A.	892.22
38 Webster, W. W.	927.04	97 Winn, J. S.	891.10
39 Hinds, J. H.	924.46	98 Autry, R. W.	884.27
40 Blair, W. P.	915.44	99 Miller, M. M.	881.27
41 Epes, W. J.	915.30	100 Bergman, A. N.	878.44
42 Hinton, J.	914.41	101 Bevans, S. M.	876.57
43 Molitor, E. S.	910.99	102 Lewis, J. H.	876.32

COAST ARTILLERY.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918.

76 Moore, J. M.	924.26	119 Dickey, D. R.	884.66
77 Miller, E. G.	916.20	120 Sexton, W. A.	880.95
78 Kilbourne, J. C.	911.81	121 Yeager, H. R.	878.85
79 Scott, B.	910.83	122 Trichel, G. W.	876.00
80 Mickelsen, A. E.	906.94	123 Munford, T. W.	875.16
81 Kelly, P. B.	906.47	124 Whelchel, J. L.	874.35
82 Dunn, L. H.	906.01	125 Fonville, J. H.	873.41
83 Styron, J. C.	898.08	126 Moss, J. D.	872.37
84 Fellers, B. F.	895.81	127 Dolph, E. A.	866.61
85 Spring, R. R.	895.61	128 Ueda, F. M.	863.96
86 Hatch, M. A.	894.46	129 Hendrick, E. W.	862.46
87 Stice, K. S.	892.24	130 Slifer, B. W.	858.24
88 Badger, G. M.	891.62	131 Gray, L. E.	840.68
89 Van Voorst, M.	890.52	132 Sawtelle, D. W.	840.54
90 Fitzpatrick, E. B.	888.68		

CAVALRY.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918.

77 Eddy, G. G.	923.83	142 Hamilton, J. O.	870.09
78 Morrison, C. E.	922.70	143 Rhoads, M.	866.77
79 Knudsen, C.	904.07	144 Baker, J. K.	866.38
80 Valentine, F. B.	901.96	145 Leng, C. W.	862.55
81 Thornburgh, T. T.	878.97	146 Johnson, A. W.	860.19
82 Benton, W. C.	877.67	147 Holbrook, W. A.	856.61
83 Conrad, V. J.	875.60	148 Wilson, A. M.	856.54
84 Taylor, D. A.	874.07	149 Walker, S. P.	856.21
85 Hicks, R. A.	873.67	150 Sherrill, F. G.	852.13
86 Stansbury, E. V.	872.40	151 Lipman, S. M.	851.54
87 Hogan, E. L.	871.50	152 Powers, W. T.	847.23

INFANTRY.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918.

47 Dickson, B. A.	951.67	178 Hubbell, R. W.	841.46
48 Wells, C. M.	909.23	179 Dever, W. C.	837.74
49 Miller, W. B.	903.34	180 Tatum, J. M.	834.17
50 Babbitt, R. C.	903.29	181 O'Grady, G. B.	833.87
51 Cothran, W. R.	901.39	182 Kendall, P. W.	833.15
52 Banister, P. B.	901.05	183 Farley, J. F.	830.51
53 Anderson, C. D.	898.32	184 Moore, C. H.	828.76
54 Monroe, H. McD.	897.88	185 Freeman, J. W.	828.35
55 Middleton, J. W.	895.09	186 Mackens, J. J.	826.02
56 Rosendahl, G. A.	885.48	187 Carter, W. P.	825.51
57 Cunningham, F. J.	884.22	188 Swift, I. P.	825.18
58 Smith, E. W.	873.83	189 Dunkelberg, W. E.	824.63
59 Sherman, J. B.	872.83	190 Hill, J. H. C.	824.27
60 Breen, J. J.	870.00	191 Broome, V. C.	824.09
61 Kehoe, J. A.	862.70	192 Denny, T. R.	823.90
62 Pearson, F.	861.39	193 Corzilius, F. M.	823.76
63 Colson, C. F.	860.65	194 Piland, J. L.	820.92
64 Hicks, DeW.	860.40	195 Hulsifer, A.	820.72
65 Carroll, D. F.	858.82	196 Hillard, F. A.	820.16
66 Schow, R. A.	855.39	197 Mason, W.	819.94
67 Stokes, J. H.	854.29	198 Watkins, W. J.	819.82
68 Graham, J. E.	852.58	199 Gillespie, F. J.	819.66
69 Cambre, J. D.	850.76	200 Gibney, J. L.	817.88
70 Cocke, W. H.	849.57	201 Vesey, R. H.	816.02
71 Stevens, B. G.	849.12	202 Mendenhall, C. M.	814.91
72 McCone, A. T.	848.98	203 Hastings, K. L.	814.38
73 Brinkley, T. M.	848.89	204 W'mson, G. McK.	814.12
74 Buchanan, J. K.	847.74	205 Brimmer, H. W.	812.35
75 Browne, L. LeR.	846.29	206 Smith, C. M.	811.72
76 Leslie, L. K. W.	845.99	207 Goodin, A. B.	809.94
77 Tucker, B. St.G.	845.78	208 Muller, W. J.	808.86
78 Brown, J. T.	845.34	209 Rogers, H. L.	803.85
79 Cullens, J. C.	845.17	210 Conrad, G. B.	802.13

214 Murray, W. S.	801.74
215 Krieger, H.	799.62
216 Odor, R. W.	796.02
217 Welch, J. C.	793.03
218 Bonwell, M. W.	791.52
219 Pence, J. P.	790.37
220 Binder, J. L.	788.61
221 Glasgow, J. M.	787.15
222 Jenkins, E. M.	783.28
223 Keasler, J. L.	778.29
224 McGiffert, R. D.	763.35
225 Wheeler, R. B.	758.65
226 Aaron, T. R.	
227 Gorman, C. L.	

STANDING AND NOMINATIONS, CLASS OF 1921.

In the order in which the names appear in the following table of graduation standing, the 1921 class were nominated to be second lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 1, 1918, no arm of the Service being assigned:

CLASS OF 1921.

Class of 1921 Arranged According to General Merit.

Maximum	460.00	143 Olcott, D. A.	373.18
1 Horowitz, L. G.	442.92	144 McNamee, R. W.	373.17
2 Newcomer, D. A.	434.79	145 Rason, J.	373.15
3 Bartlett, B. W.	433.28	146 Wheeler, L.	372.77
4 Gruenther, A. M.	432.52	147 Skelton, W. G.	372.71
5 Harris, L. Van D.	430.83	148 Cain, L. B.	372.64
6 Loper, H. B.	429.74	149 Seabee, E. B.	371.82
7 Lawrence, I. C.	429.20	150 Donnelly, I. L.	371.75
8 Hedrick, B. M.	429.13	151 Booth, M. B.	371.29
9 Palmer, W. B.	426.97	152 Barlow, R. C.	371.19
10 Gard, R. G.	426.84	153 Davis, F. G.	370.89
11 Hill, R. A.	424.37	154 Bean, E. J.	370.71
12 Whitier, D. H.	423.55	155 Fay, D. A.	370.14
13 Gould, S. W.	423.52	156 Noble, C. H.	369.56
14 Jones, H. M.	423.38	157 O'Reilly, W. T.	369.34
15 Marlow, F. W.	423.33	158 Pierce, K.	369.28
16 Martin, O. W.	422.67	159 Bryan, C. H.	369.22
17 Regan, W. J.	422.04	160 Endler, J.	369.21
18 Green, R.	421.73	161 Collier, J. H.	368.97
19 Cookson, F. E.	419.97	162 Luce, D.	368.38
20 Kennedy, J. P.	419.16	163 McAlevy, V. C.	368.21
21 Bennett, A. S.	418.87	164 Elms, G. G.	368.17
22 Buoh, H. M.	418.87	165 Armstrong, J. D.	368.15
23 Price, G. S.	418.27	166 Stearley, R. J.	367.54
24 Molitor, C. S.	417.31	167 Nelson, D. H.	367.52
25 Lauben, P. S.	416.76	168 Hopkins, E. O.	367.48
26 Brown, W. D.	416.31	169 Dominey, J. V.	367.42
27 Montague, R. M.	416.30	170 Cole, J. V.	367.33
28 Jones, C. P.	415.21	171 Sampson, H. P.	367.08
29 McAuliffe, A. C.	415.19	172 Kindley, R. B.	367.03
30 Johnson, R. L.	415.13	173 Bruckner, J. A.	366.69
31 Rhodes, L. F.	414.84	174 Frank, C. A.	366.45
32 Barden, A. E.	414.79	175 Dodge, F. B.	365.02
33 Regnier, R. F.	414.39	176 McNary, C. D.	364.87
34 Shingler, D. G.	414.23	177 Byrne, B. A.	364.51
35 Hartness, H. N.	413.44	178 Jackson, C. R.	364.37
36 Ely, L. B.	413.19	179 Dillaway, G. L.	364.15
37 Slack, J. E.	412.98	180 Christian, W. W.	364.14
38 Hayford, B. F.	412.10	181 Maher, D. W.	363.77
39 Bixby, E. A.	411.41	182 Hutchins, R. B.	363.75
40 Raymond, R. R.	410.46	183 Kullman, J. W.	363.65
41 Scherer, H. F.	410.38	184 Rogers, G. D.	363.39
42 Davidson, D. M.	409.93	185 Mendenhall, H. E.	363.21
43 Riley, E. J.	409.85	186 Merrick, R. J.	362.43
44 Burgher, C. E.	409.74	187 Dunham, W. H. J.	362.44
45 Hedekin, T. B.	408.81	188 Daniel, L. G.	362.21
46 Phelps, J. V.	408.74	189 Kilroy, R. F.	361.70
47 McFarland, C. N.	406.68	190 Alexander, I.	361.57
48 Pyle, C. A.	405.46	191 Madison, J. H.	361.41
49 Kirby, A. G.	403.56	192 Bruner, G. E.	361.33
50 Hardin, J. R.	403.31	193 Waters, T. L.	360.77
51 Semmelmeier, H. W.	403.30	194 Niblo, U.	360.65
52 Barton, W. W.	402.68	195 Dameron, T. H.	360.15
53 Chadwick, M. P.	402.66	196 Everts, R. S.	360.03
54 Bullock, W. E.	401.66	197 Williams, C. L.	359.80
55 Tate, F. J.	401.22	198 Rex, H. McC.	359.45
56 Robinson, C.	400.87	199 Olson, K. S.	358.51
57 Bannison, R. T.	400.86	200 McEnery, W. L.	357.89
58 Meyer, H. J. D.	400.74	201 Springer, R. M.	357.74
59 Hammond, E. F.	400.24	202 Nelson, R. J.	357.54
60 Brannon, E. M.	400.00	203 Wolff, C. M.	357.52
61 McGill, F. G.	399.84	204 Foss, S.	357.51
62 Risen, R. F.	399.47	205 Hale, D. W.	357.08
63 Hill, L. L.	399.30	206 Starr, E. M.	356.81
64 Saunders, O. A.	398.67	207 Bradley, J. S.	356.71
65 Sheehy, J. W.	398.31	208 Moore, A. L.	356.66
66 Rivers, J. B.	397.05	209 Crichtlow, R. W.	356.16
67 Burns, J. J.	396.93	210 Fennell, N. A.	356.14
68 Jacoby, L. E.	396.53	211 Bassett, R. H.	355.91
69 Vance, J. R.	396.44	212 Brown, H. A.	355.84
70 Kanaga, C. J.	395.96	213 Stovall, A. S. J.	355.74
71 Owenshine, R. P.	395.91	214 Hardin, D. C.	355.29
72 Kerr, E. V.	395.86	215 Zimmerman, W. C.	355.22
73 Shillock, T. McG.	395.61	216 Keeley, J. T.	354.18
74 Heiberg, H. H.	395.54	217 Rice, A. S.	353.64
75 Allen, W. I.	395.15	218 Boyd, J. W.	353.34
76 Donnally, P. A.	394.48	219 Odell, J. C.	353.27
77 Parker, J. E.	394.48	220 Kelly, V. H.	353.03
78 Jervy, W. W.	394.10	221 Dalbey, J. T.	352.99
79 Burgess, G. R.	394.08	222 Shutt, L. O.	352.37
80 Strohhenn, E. L.	393.29	223 Little, S.	352.23
81 Kurts, M. K.	393.20	224 Heinke, H. E.	352.20
82 Wenstrom, W. H.	392.87	225 Taylor, G. M.	352.13
83 Harter, P. L.	392.56	226 Lavagnino, J. F.	351.47
84 Paquet, L. C.	392.30	227 Park, R. W.	351.02
85 Crawford, T. M.	392.26	228 Buckland, D. T.	350.32
86 McGinley, E.	391.00	229 Whitney, P. McI.	349.63
87 Waddell, H. B.	390.85	230 Works, J. M.	349.63
88 Flory, L. DeL.	390.58	231 Hildebrand, C.	349.60
89 Miller, P. R. M.	389.94	232 Warren, J. H.	349.03
90 Ritchie, I. H.	389.35	233 Gregory, E. M.	348.37
91 Shea, A. F.	388.45	234 Frederick, J. D.	347.61
92 Allyn, C. V.	388.22	235 Coursey, R. R.	347.28
93 Nichols, M.	388.15	236 Bready, W. R.	346.95
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132 Holly, J. A.	375.09	275 Hart, E. B.	325.35
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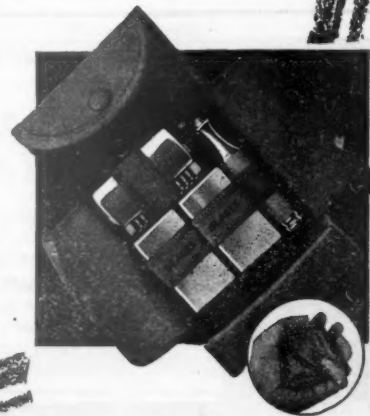
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